

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 365.—VOL. XIV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.

FORCE AND ALMS.

THE Irish difficulty is still the all-engrossing question. After protracted debates, the Ministers have carried the second reading of their Rate in Aid Bill. This, however, is but small progress. It is doubtful whether the rate will be half collected. It is not at all doubtful that its collection and distribution can do no permanent good. It is intended as a temporary expedient. It, and its parent Poor-Law, may be the means of keeping life, for a few days, or weeks, or even months, in the bodies of a few hundred thousands of starving, wretched, and almost hopeless people; but there its efficacy will end. The old sore will remain; the old cry will be raised; the old evil will be as rampant as ever. Yet we do not blame the Ministry for insisting upon their measure. A stringent Poor-Law was essential in Ireland. It was equally essential that a rate in aid of the bankrupt unions should be levied upon Irish property, or paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The Government took the wiser course, in affixing the liability upon Irish property; and in preventing the wealthy districts of Ireland from remaining alike isolated from the misery of Connaught, and from the burdens of Middlesex.

But it is beginning to be perceived that such measures, necessary as they may be, are insufficient of themselves. A light is breaking upon the dense darkness that formerly enveloped the question. Although every one will agree with Lord John Russell, that there

is no specific by which the evils of generations are to be cured all at once, and by which prosperity is to appear as the result of Parliamentary wisdom and administrative genius, yet, at the same time, it is felt that a beginning must be made; and that something else is necessary, as Mr. Bright expresses it, than "force and alms" for the regeneration of a country in the unhappy position of Ireland. Force and alms are alike costly. They both eat up capital. They are necessary, and therefore good, as temporary expedients, to control a lawless and to feed a starving people; but here their efficacy ends. The true problem for solution is, how to make the lawless permanently contented and peaceable, and how to transform the starving and dependent consumers into well-fed and self-sustaining producers. Lord John Russell knows of no means to work the problem. He will see that the peace be kept, and that the poor-rate be distributed. His chief if not sole reliance is upon soldiers and policemen on the one hand, and upon charity on the other. It was these, he said, which wrought the prosperity of England. It was these which saved Scotland from the present fate of Ireland. But his Lordship's words are too curious to be epitomised:—"Queen Elizabeth and her counsellors," said he, "proposed some legislative measures by which they conceived that the prosperity of England would be secured for ever. One of their measures was to punish all malefactors with great severity, and they reduced the country to a state of peace and order. Having done this, they likewise passed mea-

sures providing for the relief of the infirm and impotent poor, and for affording work to the idle and sturdy. These measures were nothing more than force and alms; yet under these laws England rose to a high station among the powers of Europe: she sent forth men of extraordinary capacity to traverse the ocean and visit the most distant shores, and under them the genius of Bacon and of Milton burst forth. Yet this was done, not by any specific scheme, but by establishing order and providing relief for the destitute, thus taking security against the aggressions upon property and assaults upon persons which formerly prevailed, and ensuring to every man the opportunity of safely pursuing his occupation and enjoying the fruits of his own labour."

We wonder that a statesman of the literary tastes of Lord John Russell should have omitted to state, while he was upon this subject, that under these laws of "force and alms," a greater than Bacon and Milton was *not* produced. He should at least have told us that Shakespeare preceded the Poor-law, and that there was no necessary connexion between his immortal works and the 43rd of Elizabeth. He was equally emphatic in the case of Scotland. The prosperity of that part of this country he conceived to be owing to similar causes. "Religious persecution," said he, "had disturbed, almost destroyed, that country in the reign of Charles the Second. After the Revolution, measures were taken by which, without extending the same right of relief as existed in England—and which was not so much required in a thinly-peopled



T. THIMSON, ESQ.

REV. T. BINNEY.

REV. B. AINSLIE.

REV. J. SHORE.

SIR CULLING FARDLEY, BART. REV. MR. STODDARD. REV. H. MINTON.

DEPUTATION TO THE REV. MR. SHORE, IN ST. THOMAS'S GAOL, EXETER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

country—provision was made for the support of the poor, for bringing under subjection to the law the ill-doers who had been occupied in rapine and murder, and for the better education and improvement of the people at large. In consequence of those simple measures, Scotland, in the course of twenty or thirty years, presented a totally different aspect. Trade and industry began to flourish; agriculture, which had been almost entirely neglected, soon enriched every valley with its fruits; and Scotland then commenced that social progress which she has ever since continued."

It is a pity that his Lordship did not complete this Scottish picture by introducing a couple of philosophical and literary personages into the foreground, as companions to his Bacon and Milton. The names of Adam Smith and Walter Scott would have been equally appropriate to the occasion. But such is the wisdom of Lord John Russell! Such are the examples which history gives him for his guidance in the present state of Ireland! The case of that country would indeed be hopeless, if no other wisdom than his were brought to bear upon its calamities, and if no other remedies were suggested for its regeneration. But, leaving these puerilities—for such, with all due deference to Lord John, we must consider them—we must concede that "Force and Alms," or, in other words, security for person and property, and a good Poor-Law, might have produced beneficial results in Ireland, if they had existed from the days of Queen Elizabeth, or even from those of Charles the Second. They would, in all probability, have prevented the social disease under which Connaught and Munster are now suffering. But it is worse than idle to rely upon and recommend them as remedies after the disease has been created. Fresh air, exercise, and temperance will keep a man in health; but will they cure him in an atrophy? Or would he be a wise physician who should prescribe them as sole cures to a patient in a fit of apoplexy? If Lord John Russell really imagines that "Force and Alms" are to elevate the character of the Irish people—that they are to produce men of extraordinary capacity, who shall traverse oceans and visit the most distant shores—that they are to bring forth the Bacons and the Miltons of Connaught—or, what is more to the purpose, that they are to enable the people to feed themselves by the wages of their honest industry, we must express our conviction that the sooner he hides himself in the elegant retirement of his country seat, the better for his future fame.

In striking contrast with what Mr. Monson called the "cheerless and hopeless speech" of Lord John Russell, was the speech of Sir Robert Peel. We expressed in our last our hope that the right hon. Baronet would gain courage, and state the details of his plan for the regeneration of Ireland with a little more explicitness. He has done so; and both in and out of Parliament—in the press and in society—in Great Britain and in Ireland, there is a general feeling of satisfaction at the boldness, the wisdom, and the completeness of the remedies he has suggested. There is a growing conviction that, sooner or later, the great outlines which he has drawn must be filled up; and that, in or out of office, the master-mind of the most distinguished of modern statesmen must rule the present destinies of Ireland. We consider that that time cannot be far distant. As Mr. Horsman truly remarked, Ireland was never in a more favourable state for comprehensive legislation than she is now. "Weak, prostrate, helpless, she is ready to accept any legislation they choose to impose on her. She makes no resistance. For the first time in a century there is no political agitation, no religious rancour, no agrarian outrage. In Parliament circumstances are equally favourable. There is no party opposition to thwart the Government in any measures they have to recommend; and all parties in the House have shown themselves anxious to come forward to strengthen the hands of the Executive." But the present Government is obviously unequal to the emergency. It neglects its opportunity. "Force and alms," and a grant for a railroad, are all they propose. The "force and the alms," as everybody knows, must of themselves be both costly and unproductive. The railway, to be constructed with the aid of £300,000 proposed by the ministry, will extend only 30 miles; two-thirds of the money will find its way into the pockets of engineers, surveyors, and landed proprietors, and only one-third into the mouths of the labouring population. Such is all that Lord John Russell says he can do. For the rest, he relies upon Providence and the principle of *laissez faire*, which is a principle that in all questions, except those of commerce, we hold to be not only unwise but wicked. Sir R. Peel, however, has rendered it impossible for Lord John Russell or any other minister to adhere to the *laissez faire* system. He has spoken, and his words will produce facts in due season. He has sketched his plan, and either his own hand or that of others will attempt to carry it into execution. A solvent proprietary, a judicious emigration, a stringent Poor-Law, a cultivation of waste lands, an introduction of productive capital, security for life and property; these are what Sir Robert Peel proposes—not one at a time, but simultaneously. The first-mentioned is the key of the dilemma. It will open the door to all the rest. Without such a proprietary, all our force and all our alms will be unavailing for the elevation or the relief of the people. Under the system of *laissez faire*, the soil of Ireland might perhaps become a wilderness. Under the system recommended by Sir Robert Peel—which is the very reverse of *laissez faire*—there is, at all events, something like a reasonable hope that Ireland may become, with time and the blessing of Heaven, as happy, as peaceable, and as prosperous as any other portion of the kingdom. The plan may not be perfect, and it may be difficult to carry it into effect. It has, nevertheless, the merit of largeness and fitness; and the difficulties in the way, though they may be great, are far from insuperable. Sir Robert Peel has already received the gratitude of men of all parties for its enunciation. He will, if successful in carrying it, or causing it to be carried into effect, receive that dearer reward, which he is known to covet—the appreciation of posterity.

THE REVEREND MR. SHORE.

The case of Mr. Shore is receiving a far greater share of public notice than either he or his friends anticipated. Large public meetings in different parts of the country, and deputations visiting him in prison, are a kind of honour which the former Minister of Bridge Town did not expect. And there is little doubt that the proceedings which have been instituted against him will accelerate the passing of a law to remove all pains, penalties, and disabilities from such of the clergy of the Church of England who may wish to quit their communion. The cause and the manner of Mr. Shore's secession differ from every other case which has come within our knowledge. He says that he now entertains opinions differing from those of the Church by whose doctrine and discipline he remained bound for upwards of fifteen years, and is therefore compelled by his conscience no longer to continue either a minister or a member of it.

By his secession, Mr. Shore has done no more than has been done by many other persons against whom no ecclesiastical proceedings have been instituted. Some clergymen of the Church have, we know, joined the Church of Rome, and have been ordained among its ministers, and Bishops have remained silent. Others have become dissenting ministers, and no notice has been taken of them. Some few have altogether laid aside their clerical functions and have embarked in trade. Against the latter, indeed, no penal step can be taken, as they are beyond the reach of ecclesiastical authority. The law is singular: a clergyman may cease from performing the duties peculiar to him, become, in all outward respects, a layman; may turn merchant, shopkeeper, be a lawyer, an officer in the army or navy if he can, and no Bishop can interfere to prevent him. But if, after leaving the Church, he continues to read prayers and to preach the Gospel, the episcopal power may immediately be brought against him, and he may be punished, because at present, by the law of the land, once being a priest he must ever remain one. Holy orders are, at present, indelible, and all the decisions in the case of Mr. Shore are founded upon this. The law will no doubt be altered during the present session, and so it ought to be. It is singular that such a legal restriction should exist in a Protestant community, whose peculiar boast is liberty of conscience in spiritual matters, and who separated from the Church of Rome on that very ground. Let the law pass, and the Church of England will receive no damage. Some few clergymen, perhaps, will take advantage of it, and far better they should, than remain unwilling preachers of doctrines to which

they do not give their assent, and reluctantly submissive to a discipline against which they would fain rebel; and the scriptural foundation of which they deny. If the present law does not make hypocrites, it certainly may be said to have a tendency to foster hypocrisy; and the Church of England wants none in her ranks but the sincere adherents to her belief, and the cheerful supporters of her discipline. Let all others have full liberty to depart.

The case of Mr. Shore is briefly this. He was ordained a priest in October, 1829. In the year 1831, the Duke of Somerset, who possesses considerable property in the parish of Berry Pomeroy, struck with the want of church accommodation for the fast increasing population of the neighbourhood, erected a chapel in a district called Bridge Town, separated from Totnes by the river Dart. This building was intended at first to be in connexion with the Church of England. The Bishop of Exeter inspected it, approved of the arrangements, and consented to license it for the celebration of divine service according to the rites and ceremonies of that church. The chapel was not actually consecrated, on account of some demur on the part of the Duke, but in every other respect it was the same as if that ceremony had been performed. The license was granted in November, 1832; and in the following April, in 1833, Mr. Shore was also licensed as the minister. This chapel is in the parish of Berry Pomeroy, and, according to the then ecclesiastical law, was a chapel of ease to the mother church, and the appointment of the minister vested in the incumbent of the parish. During the life of the gentleman who appointed him, and during the incumbency of the successor, Mr. Shore still continued the minister of the chapel. A new incumbent came, whose nomination was necessary to ensure the continuance of Mr. Shore in his office. A refusal was given to renew the appointment; and from that time, according to law, Mr. Shore could no longer perform any clerical duties within the chapel, nor in the diocese without the express consent of the Bishop.

Upon this refusal being made known to the Duke of Somerset, he abandoned all intention of having the chapel consecrated; and his agent, under the provisions of the Act passed 52 Geo. III., directed the chapel, on the 15th February, 1844, to be registered as a place of religious worship for Protestant Dissenters, which registration took place on the 26th day of the same month. Mr. Shore continued to perform service there, reading the church prayers and services, with some unimportant alterations. It should be borne in mind that, at this time, Mr. Shore had taken no public step to relieve himself from the liabilities and duties of a priest of the Church of England.

On the 13th of March, in the same year, a monition was served upon Mr. Shore, prohibiting him, a minister of the Church of England, from performing divine worship in an unconsecrated building. Mr. Shore, in order to render this monition of no effect, and to free himself, as he imagined, from the power of the Bishop, did, three days afterwards, namely, on the 16th of March, before a magistrate of Totnes, take and subscribe the several oaths and declarations which were necessary to qualify him for becoming a dissenting minister. The Bishop of Exeter, acting upon the legal indelibility of holy orders, found steps to silence Mr. Shore. It would be tedious to report the various stages of the different proceedings against that gentleman, or to state the several appeals which he made to higher courts from the sentence of the lower. Suffice it to say, that the original judgment against him was in every instance confirmed. According to the present law, therefore, Mr. Shore was evidently in the wrong. The Bishop of Exeter acted upon that law, and for the costs incurred Mr. Shore is now in prison. These costs, of course, have been considerably increased by the successive appeals of Mr. Shore. With the various motives assigned to the different actors in this unhappy scene we have nothing to do. We have to enable our readers to form their own opinion, simply stating the facts of the case. The law under which Mr. Shore suffers still exists; before the present session closes, it will, in all probability, be either modified or repealed, and there will be no longer a cause for the heart burnings and painful feelings which have been so powerfully excited.

THE DEPUTATION.

On the 28th ult., a large meeting was held at the Subscription Rooms, Exeter. Sir Culling E. Eardley was in the chair; and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. George Gould, Binney, Boucher Wray, Saville (Church of England); John Brister, J. H. Hinton, A.M.; G. M. Stoddart, A.M.; R. Gross, and Geo. Atkinson, of Torquay; W. F. Windle (Mr. Shore's solicitor), Thomas Thompson, and — Latimer, Esqrs. A deputation, consisting of Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart., Rev. Messrs. Binney, Stoddart, Hinton, Alsallie, and Bean, also waited on Mr. Shore in gaol. After joining in religious exercises with him, they left him to the solitude of his cell, and came forth to advocate his cause.

DEPUTATION OF IRISH MEMBERS TO LORD CLARENCE.—MR. DUFFY'S CASE.

On Monday afternoon, a deputation of gentlemen connected with the representation of Ireland, and headed by Sir Lucius O'Brien, waited, by appointment, on Lord Clarendon, at the Irish Office, Great Queen-street, Westminster, for the purpose of presenting to his Excellency, as the representative in Ireland of her gracious Majesty the Queen, a memorial, signed by twenty-six members of Parliament, requesting him to consider the case of Charles Gavan Duffy, lately tried for a political offence in Dublin, and to order that all further proceedings against the prisoner might be stayed.

Among the members of the deputation were Mr. F. Scully, Mr. W. Fagan, Mr. Devereux, and Mr. Grogan Morgan.

Sir Lucius O'Brien having accounted for the comparatively small number of members present, by the shortness of the notice, to meet his Excellency, proceeded to state the principal points of the memorial. It represented that evidence highly favourable to Mr. Duffy's character, public and private, had been given by unimpeachable parties at his trial. That he had already suffered a long and close imprisonment, and had, consequently, been most seriously injured in health, besides undergoing the entire loss of a considerable property. That, even if guilty of the offences imputed to him, he had been most severely punished. That the publications charged against him were written during a period of great political excitement throughout Europe, which had now ceased; and that they extended in all over a period of but a few weeks. The memorial further stated that it was opposed to a wise and humane administration of the law to institute a second prosecution for the same political offence. From this proposition he altogether disengaged; and he also thought it right to observe that he could not avoid believing Mr. Duffy guilty of the offence laid to his charge.

Lord Clarendon commented in severe language on the terms of the memorial, and designated its presentation as an improper, if not an unprecedented, course. He was surprised that twenty-six members of Parliament could be found to sign such a document, especially when there was no doubt of Mr. Duffy's guilt. Several of those whose signatures were appended to that memorial had not many months ago expressed to him, their sense of the danger which existed at the period of Mr. Duffy's arrest, and required the protection of the Government against an apprehended outbreak. Granting the prayer of the memorial would be an extremely bad precedent, and one which he could not sanction.

Mr. O'Flaherty frankly admitted that, had he been of the same opinion with Sir Lucius O'Brien as to the guilt of Mr. Duffy, his signature certainly should not have been attached to the memorial, nor would he have been there to present it to his Excellency. Although he believed Mr. Duffy to have been found guilty of great imprudence in his acts and writings, he considered him innocent of the crime laid to his charge. Mr. Duffy, too, it should be borne in mind, had already suffered much, both in health and property; and in his (Mr. O'Flaherty's) opinion, the time had arrived when the clemency of the Government might be extended with advantage to the political prisoner.

Lord Clarendon said the deputation appeared altogether to overlook the material fact that Mr. Duffy had been found guilty.

Mr. O'Flaherty expressed his great surprise at this statement. It was the first time he had heard that Mr. Duffy's guilt was established.

Lord Clarendon observed that Mr. Duffy's guilt was proved by the fact that eleven out of twelve of the jurors empanelled to try him were in favour of bringing in a verdict of guilty. Only one juror held out, or Mr. Duffy would have been convicted.

Mr. O'Flaherty repeated that he had not been aware there was any evidence of Mr. Duffy having been found guilty, but his Excellency having stated otherwise, he was bound to believe his assertion. He now, however, wished to remark that the opinion of the eleven men, to whom Lord Clarendon referred, could not be considered as a constitutional verdict of guilty.

Lord Clarendon again commented on the presentation of the memorial, declaring it to be an unprecedented proceeding, and calculated to prevent the ends of justice from being satisfied.

Mr. O'Flaherty, while he regretted that his Excellency should have censured the deputation, would not enter further into the matter than to claim his right, as a member of Parliament, to place the grievances and the opinions of his constituents before the chief governor of the country. Those opinions were in favour of the course suggested in the memorial.

Mr. Scully adverted to the important and striking fact that the memorial for Mr. Duffy's pardon had originated with the jury who tried him; and he informed Lord Clarendon that a petition on the same subject, numerously and respectfully signed by the inhabitants of Dublin and other parts of Ireland, was on its way to London, and would be presented to his Excellency in a few days. With regard to the mode in which Mr. Duffy's prosecution was conducted, he believed it to have been unprecedented.

Lord Clarendon: So was the offence.

Mr. Scully continued to observe, that the long imprisonment Mr. Duffy had already endured, and his loss of property, was a severe punishment. Taking into consideration the peaceable state of the country, he thought clemency might now be extended, without danger to the administration of justice.

Mr. Fagan followed in a similar strain, and forcibly urged that the prayer of the memorial should be granted.

Mr. Devereux approved of all Mr. O'Flaherty had said, and added that he believed Mr. Duffy guilty, he would not have been found on the deputation.

Lord Clarendon said he would let the deputation have his answer in writing. They then retired.

THE FORCES IN IRELAND.—On the 1st inst. there were serving in Ireland 10 cavalry regiments, 26 battalions or regiments of infantry, and 9 depots of infantry regiments (the service companies of which are now in the colonies). The amount of this force is in round numbers 32,700 men of all ranks. As the 75th regiment, now at Fermoy, is to proceed to India, this will reduce the above force to the extent of 1100 officers and men. There are also three depots (64th, 70th, and 83d) in addition to the above nine in Ireland; but it is understood that the three depots in question will arrive in Chatham by the middle of this month, to be there stationed.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—Information was given on Saturday by the Captain superintendent, that he had received instructions from the Admiralty to suspend the intended discharge of workmen until further orders.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS CHEAP LOCOMOTION.—More than the usual facilities are afforded this Easter for holiday excursions by railway. The London and North-Western have issued tickets to all places on their lines, available from last Thursday until Easter Monday. The Brighton and South-Eastern have issued tickets at a single fare each way, to all stations on their line, for Easter Monday and Tuesday, together with day tickets available for returning on any day between Good Friday and the following Wednesday. The South-Western have made similar arrangements. Trains are to run every five minutes until midnight on the Greenwich Railway during the fair. Excursions, *vid* the South-Eastern and South-Western lines, are also projected to Paris, with others by railways in the provinces, at less than the usual rates.

RATING OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—An extremely important decision upon the subject was come to on Monday last, at the Notts Quarter Sessions, Colonel Rolleston, M.P., in the chair. The Midland Company having recently opened a branch railway to Mansfield, it has, of course, been rated to the relief of the poor in all the parishes through which it passes. The principle on which this has been done has been to take the whole sum received throughout the Midland lines, and, after deducting the whole expenses, to divide the surplus by 450 (the number of miles of railroad open), and thus to ascertain the average earnings per mile. In the parish of Basford, for instance, the length of railway is a mile and three-quarters, and the rate on this would be £250. On the other hand, the company contend that the receipts from the parish itself should be calculated; that the expenses should be subtracted, and that the sum remaining should be rated. The company, therefore, appealed against the rating of the overseers of the different parishes on the Mansfield line, and brought down Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, Q.C., specially to conduct their case. With Mr. Wilmore was associated. The case of Basford only was gone into, as all the others would be affected by the decision of the bench in that. The arguments were very lengthy; but, at their conclusion, the Court, after a short deliberation, confirmed the rate.

OPENING OF THE LIVERPOOL, ORMSKIRK, AND PRESTON RAILWAY.—This important section of the East Lancashire Railway was opened to the public on Monday, by which means the distance between Liverpool and Preston has been reduced from 38 to 25 miles. While this line will afford to the public advantages as regards the traffic between Liverpool and Preston, it will, at the same time, absorb a portion of the traffic hitherto held by the London and North-Western by way of Parkside and Wigan to Preston. The great reduction in distance and fares, however, by way of the East Lancashire section, must necessarily command for that line the chief portion of the traffic.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—On Monday the Committee of the House of Lords issued their first report. Their Lordsships state that they feel it to be their duty in the first instance to report on the case of the North Wales Railway, not only because the proceedings of the House in the enforcement of its own orders have been suspended pending the proceedings, but because the committee are unwilling to found any general recommendation for the change of law on a special case of the nature of that upon which they are called to advert. But though it exhibits practices which upright and honourable men cannot hesitate to condemn, it also exhibits a most imperfect state of the law under which such abuses have been allowed to exist for a considerable time without exposure or correction. The report then goes at length into the transactions of the North Wales Railway Company, which, the committee submit, present a train of circumstances strikingly characteristic of the unjustifiable manner in which its affairs have been conducted, and describing one or more of them as illegal and indefensible. They complain of the contradictory character of the evidence, point attention to the fatal consequences that may flow from the unauthorized distribution of funds in hand, to the illegal and extraordinary loan transactions of the company, and conclude by stating that while they are unwilling to ground their general recommendations upon an example of this highly discreditable character, they will proceed diligently in the investigation in which they are engaged.

MR. HUDSON AND THE INVESTIGATION AT YORK.—The committee has concluded its labours. Some difference of opinion existed among its members as to whether they should publish the evidence adduced before them entire or merely their report upon it. Ultimately, they resolved on the former course

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The only features of interest this week in the news from Paris is the arrival in that city of the Ex-King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, and the close of the State trials at Bourges. Charles Albert arrived in Paris on Tuesday, from Bourges, which place he left at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, by special train.

The ex-King has taken up his residence in Paris with his mother, the Princess of Carignan, at No. 66, in the Chaussee d'Antin. His Majesty is said to be suffering from a disease of the spine.

The State trials at Bourges were terminated on Monday night. At 11 o'clock, the Judges of the High Court passed sentence on the prisoners who were convicted. Blanqui, Flotte, Sobrier, Raspaill, and Quentin were found Guilty, with extenuating circumstances. The two latter were sentenced to transportation for life. As hitherto it has not been the custom to transport political convicts, but to imprison them in France, it is probable that the same course will be adopted with Barbes and Albert, although nominally condemned to transportation. Blanqui is sentenced to ten years' detention, Sobrier to seven years' imprisonment, Raspaill to six years and Flotte and Quentin to five years. In the case of Blanqui the sentence is what is called *détention*, which is different from simple imprisonment, for it is a *peine afflitive et infamante*; and all persons receiving this sentence are subject to the surveillance of the police for their whole lifetime after their discharge from prison. This is the sentence generally pronounced against criminals as next in degree to imprisonment at the *bagnes* with hard labour. Gen. Courtal, Degré, Borme, Thomas, Villain, and Larger were acquitted and set at liberty.

On Tuesday the High Court of Justice at Bourges assembled at half-past 12 o'clock, when M. Barroche, the Attorney-General, prayed the judgment of the Court on Louis Blanc, Honneur, Laviron, Napoleon, Chancel, Seignuret, and Caussidère. The members of the Court retired to deliberate, and returned in a quarter of an hour, when sentence of transportation was passed on the above-mentioned persons.

In the Assembly, a rather awkward vote for the Ministry was come to on Monday, viz. the refusal, by a majority of 60, to allow the grant of 30,000 francs a year to General Changarnier, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of Paris, on the ground that it is illegal for a General on active service as Commander of the troops of the line to hold an appointment as Commander of the National Guards. The Ministers did not deny that the appointment was irregular, but justified it on the ground of circumstances, promising that it should be rectified as soon as this could be done with safety; but this did not prevent the Opposition from persisting in the objection.

A banquet given on Monday by the ex-delegates of the Luxembourg, collected 1200 guests at the Barrière de Sèvres. Several Montagnard representatives attended, amongst whom were observed MM. Joly, Félix Pyat, and Pierre Leroux. After the company entered the banquet-hall, the Commissary of Police of Vaugirard, assisted by three peace-officers, demanded admission; but having been refused, he took a note of the refusal, and withdrew.

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ing back on each other within a very narrow space. The battle, which does honour to the vanquished, lasted more than seven hours, and was prolonged till the night, against a very superior force, especially in cavalry and artillery.

Arrangements to pursue the Piedmontese were about being taken, when flags of truce arrived demanding an armistice. The next morning a second conference took place, between the new King (Victor Emmanuel) and the Marshal, which resulted in the armistice given below.

The loss on both sides was great, but that of the Piedmontese was much more serious than on the side of the Austrians. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies, and the hospitals at Novara are crowded with the wounded. Amongst the killed and wounded are many general officers, as well as superior officers of the armies.

The terms of the armistice agreed to between the King and Radetzky are as follows:—

“ Armistice concluded between his Majesty the King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel, and Field-Marshal Radetzky, on the 26th, after the abdication of Charles Albert.”

“ The King of Sardinia gives a solemn and positive assurance that he will conclude, as far as it may be consistent with his honour, a treaty of peace on the following bases. —Article 1. The King of Sardinia shall disband ten military corps, composed of Hungarians, Poles, and Lombards, his Majesty being at liberty to retain in his service any officers of those corps he pleases. Article 2. Count Radetzky shall apply to his Majesty the Emperor to grant an entire amnesty to the Hungarian, Polish, and Lombard soldiers, subjects of his Imperial Majesty. Article 3. The King of Sardinia allows 18,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry to occupy the territory comprised between the Po, the Ticino, and Sesia, and one half of the garrison of the fortress of Alessandria is to be formed of Austrian troops. That occupation shall nowise interfere with the civil and judiciary administration of the province of Novara. 3000 Austrians shall compose one half of the garrison of the city and citadel of Alessandria, and as many Piedmontese soldiers the other half. The Austrians are to have a free communication between Alessandria and Lomellina, through Valenza. A mixed military committee shall be appointed to provide for the maintenance of the Austrian troops. The Sardinian troops shall evacuate the duchies of Modena, Placenza, and Tuscany, that is, the territories which, previous to the war, did not belong to Piedmont. Article 4. It being impossible for one half of the Austrian garrison of Alessandria to reach before three or four days, their admission into the fortress shall be guaranteed by the Sardinian Government. Article 5. The Sardinian fleet shall quit the Adriatic, with all the steamers, within a delay of fifteen days, and the Piedmontese, now at Venice, shall be ordered back to their country within the same delay. Article 6. King Victor Emmanuel promises to conclude a prompt and durable peace, and to reduce the army to the former peace standing. Article 7. The King of Sardinia regards as inviolable all the conditions above stipulated. Article 8. Both parties shall send plenipotentiaries to whatever city may be fixed for the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace. Article 9. The peace shall be concluded independently of the stipulations of the present armistice. Article 10. If peace was not concluded, the cessation of the armistice shall be announced ten days previous to the resumption of hostilities. Article 11. All prisoners of war shall be immediately returned by both parties. Article 12. All the Austrians, who have already crossed the Sesia, shall re-enter the above-mentioned limits.”

“(Signed) CHRZANOWSKY and RADETZKY.”

On the 28th the new King received the deputation of the Chamber of Deputies. His manner towards them was extremely courteous. But to their warlike and patriotic sentiments, he merely replied, that it was impossible for him, without an army, to reconquer hostilities, and, consequently, to break the armistice. Amongst other remarks of the King, one was as follows:—“ Gentlemen, find me a single soldier who will go to battle, and I will be the second to march.”

On the 29th, a Royal decree, appointing the new Cabinet as follows, was published:—M. Delamnay, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Pinelli, Minister of the Interior; M. de Margherita, of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs; M. Morozzo della Rocca, of War and Marine; M. Nigra, of Finance; M. Galvagno, of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce; M. Manelli, of Public Instruction. Abbé Vicenzo Globerti was attached to the Cabinet, without any appointment, and was to direct, *ad interim*, the Ministry of Public Instruction.

On the same day, the two Chambers met at the Palace Madama, where the new King took the oaths to the Constitution.

The King having retired, M. Pinelli, Minister of the Interior, communicated to the Assembly a Royal decree proroguing the Parliament during a few days, in order to afford the Ministry time to inquire into the real situation of affairs, and make it known to the Chambers.

The Abbé Globerti was, immediately after the formation of the Ministry, sent on a special mission to Paris, where he arrived on Tuesday last. It is stated that the object of his mission is to propose an arrangement of the affairs of Italy, as agreed upon between Marshal Radetzky and the new King of Sardinia, by means of a confederation of all the Italian States.

The following are understood to be the definitive bases of the treaty offered by the Cabinet of Vienna to Piedmont:—

“ An offensive and defensive alliance with Austria; a contribution of 100,000,000 of francs, in exchange for which the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza are to be annexed to Piedmont; an unconditional amnesty in favour of the Lombards and Venetians; an Italian Congress to organize a Confederation of all the Italian States, under the patronage of Austria, of which Milan is to be the seat; the votes of each are to be divided as follows—Lombardy and Venice, 10 votes; Naples, 10; Piedmont, 10; Rome, 6; Tuscany, 3; and Modena, 2. The re-establishment of the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany; the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom to form a separate Government, with a liberal constitution, and connected by bonds of fraternity with the other states of the monarchy.”

On the 31st a Royal decree was published, dissolving the Chamber.

ROME AND TUSCANY.—The result of the battle of Novara was not known at Rome or at Florence on the 27th ult. The preparations for war in these cities were on the most contemptible scale, and even the journals declaim against the apathy of the Republicans.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The Sicilians are making strenuous exertions to offer the most energetic resistance to the Neapolitan forces. It was thought that hostilities would be commenced on the 29th ult.

PRUSSIA.

The deputation of the Frankfort Assembly, bringing the official notification of the election of the King of Prussia to the Imperial Crown of Germany, arrived at Berlin on Monday evening. It was accompanied by deputations from Coblenz, Bonn, and other towns, which joined the Frankfort members at Cologne.

In both Chambers, on Monday, an address to the King was moved, praying his Majesty not to refuse the proffered dignity.

The King arrived in Berlin on the same evening. He was to receive the Frankfort deputation early on Tuesday. It was expected the answer would be an acceptance of the dignity, qualified by a reservation of the right of any of the other Powers to join or accept the Union, as intimated in the declaration of Count Brandenburg.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

FRANKFORT.—The National Assembly, on the 28th ult., elected the King of Prussia Emperor of the Germans. The process of election was as follows:—The Speaker called on each individual member by name to pronounce the name of the German Prince whom he (the member called upon) wished to see at the head of the empire. The votes were given amidst the deepest silence; some members declined to vote—they would elect no Prince; and one of them (the Prince of Waldburg-Zeil) protested that he was not an elector. Votes were given by 538 members. The summing up showed that 290 voices had been given for his Majesty the King of Prussia, who was thus, according to the provisions of the Constitution which has been enacted by Parliament, elected to the dignity of an Emperor of Germany.

The number of members who refused to vote on the division was 249. When the news of the choice of the Assembly spread out of doors the bells were rung, and the air was filled with the cheers of the people. A deputation of twenty-four members, with the Speaker of the House, set out next day to Berlin to offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia.

On the same day (the 29th) the Archduke John, as Regent of the empire, in an audience to the President and Bureau of the central power, and to the President *ad interim* of the Ministerial Council, gave his resignation in the following terms:—“ I am induced by existing circumstances to resign my dignity as Regent of the empire, and I request you to make known this my resolution to the National Assembly.” The President ventured to entreat his Highness to reconsider the matter, and to revoke the order which he had just given him. His Imperial Highness received this remonstrance very graciously, and desired an hour for deliberation, at the close of which he sent the following note to the ministerial President *ad interim*:—

“ Dear Baron Von Gagern.—During the hour which has elapsed since I saw you, I have thoroughly weighed the subject under discussion, and, after due deliberation, see no reason to change my opinion. I enclose the protocol, and request that, as soon as ever it can be done, without detriment to the public peace and welfare of Germany, you will consider that I have retired from my duties.”

(Signed) “ ALEXANDER JOHN.”

This letter was accompanied by an intimation from his Royal Highness to the Minister *ad interim* to conduct the public business with plenary power and responsibility *pro tem*.

The Frankfort *Journal* contains a protest, signed by many of the members, against the election of the King of Prussia as Emperor of Germany, which they consider will be detrimental, not only to the formation of a General administration for Germany, but will cause a complete alteration in the relation now subsisting between Germany and Austria.

AUSTRIA.

The intelligence from Vienna this week is not of much interest. Herr Schwarzer, formerly Minister of Public Works, and editor of the now suspended *Algemeine Oesterreichische Zeitung*, has been sentenced, by court-martial, to forty-eight years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for having inserted an inflammatory article in his journal.

Count Stadion has called on the municipal council to form a committee for paving the way to the introduction of his new bill for the regulation of communes, and considering what modifications therein may be required by the peculiar circumstances of Vienna. In order, however, to prevent too great a divergence from his own ideas, he enclosed with his bill a sketch of the municipal constitution which he thought would suit the capital.

The creation of a *gendarmerie* for the whole of Austria is definitely settled. It is calculated that the construction of the projected forts around Vienna will cost four millions of florins, which will be partly covered by the sale of some national property within the so-called lines of the above capital.

HUNGARY.

The news from the seat of war is, as usual, meagre.

From Transylvania we learn that ten or fifteen thousand Russians who had been destroyed by Bem have been replaced by a whole army of forty thousand Russians, which has entered Transylvania, and forced Bem and his small corps to take refuge in Wallachia, where he is recruiting and refreshing his army. In Semlin, the Servians show everywhere the Magyar colours. It is understood that the Russians will also send an army of 60,000 men into Galicia.

Field-Marshal Welden left Vienna on the 30th ult., in order to command the bombardment of Comorn.

According to Pesth papers, imposing masses of insurgents had collected again near Alt-Arad; and it is stated that there would probably be a decisive contest in that direction.

A sanguinary battle had taken place at St. Miklos, not far from Pesth. It is positively asserted that the Imperialists suffered greatly, and that a large quantity of cannon was captured by the Hungarian hussars. Inflammatory placards had been posted in Pesth, announcing the speedy return of the Hungarians.

Jellachich, who is at Czegled, is in a perilous position, as he is opposed to the main force of the Magyar army, which is said to be from 40,000 to 50,000 strong, whereas he has not more than 20,000 men. The Imperialists are reduced to complete inaction, as well by the severity of the weather as by the number of troops they are obliged to keep at the siege of the fortress of Komorn.

The bombardment still continues; and we are informed that the guns of the fortress, since the 27th, have replied but feebly, which gives reason to suppose that many have been dismounted. People say that the dense smoke of the pitch rings and other combustibles which have been thrown into the town lately have nearly suffocated the unfortunate inhabitants. As a large scattering train was sent from here a few days since, it is probable that a breach will be made, and a storm attempted. Scaling ladders have already been prepared. It must not be supposed, however, that, should the Austrian troops succeed in getting possession of one part of the fortress the matter is at an end, for the great strength of the place consists in its internal arrangements, by means of which the fortress is actually formed of half-a-dozen fortified places, one totally independent of the other.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received during the week both by the *New World*, which arrived on Monday, with dates from New York to the 10th ult., and by the steamship *America*, which arrived on Tuesday, with accounts from the same city to the 20th ult. By these we have (what our last accounts had left uncertain) the exact list of the present cabinet, as confirmed in “ executive session” by the United States Senate, viz. General Taylor's Cabinet—Mr. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of State; Mr. William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. William Ballard Preston, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. George W. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of War; Mr. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the Home Department; Mr. Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, Postmaster-General; Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Attorney-General.

The diplomatic corps had been formally received by the President at his residence. The senior Foreign Minister, General de Alvear, was spokesman on the occasion. The proceedings were mutually kind and gratifying.

It is understood that the new, or “ Home Department” of the Government at Washington, of which Mr. Ewing is the head, will consist of a secretary, salary 6000 dollars a year, and a chief clerk at 2000 dollars. All its subordinate officers will be taken from the other departments, together with the bureaus to which they are attached, and the business of which will be transferred to the Home Secretary. The executive departments of the new Government were being gradually filled up. General Taylor had reverted to the old Washington mode of appointments: all applications and suggestions were referred in the first place to the heads of departments, who reported to the Cabinet—the President reserving to himself the ultimate power of decision after taking the opinion of his Ministers. There is undoubtedly less of precipitate barefaced change than has of late been visible on the advent of a new Government; still the changes do go far enough down among subordinates to warrant a suspicion that official rewards to active canvassers have not altogether ceased.

Considerable excitement has been created at Boston, New York, and Washington, by Mr. Labouche's statement of what had passed between him and Mr. Bancroft, relative to mutual relaxations of their respective navigation laws by England and America. It would appear that but little of reciprocity of feeling will meet the concessions which are contemplated by the British Government. In the Senate, Mr. Webster moved for copies of the instructions sent to the American Minister in London, and declined to enter upon the merits of the question; but it appears evident from the tone of his remarks that the principle of protection, as applied to this particular interest, will not want the support of his great influence and talent.

Congress was not in session—the Senate was merely sitting in its executive capacity, and undertook no legislative business.

One of the most remarkable features of the intelligence brought by those arrivals is a letter from Henry Clay, on the subject of negro emancipation in Kentucky. He declares unequivocally that the time has come when a beginning must be made with a view to abolish negro slavery in the state. He proposed a plan in which he recommends a gradual emancipation of slavery in Kentucky. His chief points are, that all slaves born after the year 1855 or 1860, as the Legislature may decide, shall be free at the age of 25 years, but liable to be hired out by the State for three years, in order to raise a sufficient sum to pay their expenses of colonisation in Africa. There are several minor points and regulations, which will apply well and favourably to Kentucky as a farming state, but certainly not to the more southern states, where, whether the negroes be hereafter bond or free, they must be kept at home and not colonised in Africa or elsewhere, otherwise the cultivation of cotton, rice, sugar, and even tobacco, would probably be abandoned. We doubt much, however, whether emancipation will be allowed to proceed at so slow a pace as Mr. Clay proposes. The confession that it is inevitable, would of itself give rise to a movement, the power and velocity of which defies calculation beforehand.

From California the advices are still of the most encouraging nature. Mr. A. Miller, recently arrived from that country, estimated the collection at thirty millions of dollars for the first year's operations. In the meantime adventurers were flocking to this new gold country in numbers. The steamer *California* had arrived at Acapulco from Panama, with 340 passengers, and was expected to reach San Francisco about the end of February last. All occupation, save gold digging, had been abandoned, and the working of land in California for farming purposes completely neglected.

The cholera is again at the New York quarantine, brought thither by emigrant ships from Europe. One vessel lost nearly one hundred, another 40, and several from ten to twenty each. John B. Dillon, recently from Ireland, where he had been charged with political offences, was admitted and recognised a few days ago, at Albany, as a member and counsellor of the New York bar.

CANADA.

Accounts *vid Washington* mention that an *émeute* had taken place in Canada. But official accounts which have arrived are silent on the matter. According to them some disaffection prevailed, but no actual outbreak had occurred. Private letters are of a similar character. The cause of the disaffection was the dissatisfaction of the ultra-Loyalists with the indemnity bill, which goes to compensate Liberals for losses incurred in the rebellion some ten years ago.

We regret to observe that “ ship-fever” is again rife in British emigrant vessels. The *Montreal Gazette* says:—“ The ships *Cambridge* and *Thames*, lately arrived in the United States from England, have lost great numbers of their passengers by ship-fever. The *Cambridge* had 120 passengers; seventy-eight deaths have occurred, and fifty-two are now sick on board. The *Thames* had 313 passengers, seventy-six of whom are sick, and three have died on the passage. There are now over 700 sick in the hospital at the quarantine, lying two in a bed, and this increase of seventy-six will make it very difficult to find accommodation such as the sick require.” The winter in Canada has been remarkably severe.

WEST INDIES.

The intelligence brought at the close of last week (too late for our publication) by the packet *Dee* shows pretty plainly to what an anarchical state the incompetent government and misrule, so prevalent in our colonies, can bring the affairs of an important dependency of our empire. The condition of things we refer to exists in Jamaica, from which we have accounts to the 22nd of Feb., and is briefly as follows:—

The Retrenchment Bill, which had been enacted by the House of Assembly, reducing the expenditure of the island about £40,000, by taking off the salaries of the several public officers a percentage of from 10 to 33 1/3, was rejected by the hon. Board of Council on the 8th of February. The House had previously pledged itself to raise no revenue beyond the 15th of February, unless the measure of retrenchment so loudly called for by the country was allowed to become the law of the island. The rejection of this bill by the Council, therefore, again placed the two branches in opposition to each other, and his Excellency the Governor had recourse to the fifth prorogation during the past few months. A new session being commenced, the supplies became again an “ open question,” and the secession of the House which has been properly styled the “ King's House party,” in the absence of the country members, contrived to pass a resolution pledging the revenue to the 1st of October ensuing. But the “ Constitutionalists” were not to be thus foiled, and were determined that those who would not submit to a reduction in their incomes should, at all events, be subjected to temporary inconvenience by being kept out of their salaries altogether for a time. Accordingly, a majority of the House, feeling in honour bound to adhere to the resolution of the “ clique,” notwithstanding they could have put it aside by their superior numbers, did pass the principal revenue bill—the Import Duty Bill—up to the 1st of October; but they inserted in it an “ appropriation” clause, which prevented the Receiver-General from paying any claims on him except such as the bill enumerated, and they were—the prisons department, the interest on their debts, the police, and other essentials to the maintenance of social order. This bill then passed the Council, and likewise the Governor, and is now the law. The House also passed a bill raising a revenue by a duty on rum, &c. consumed in the island, and appropriating the amount arising therefrom to the redemption of the island notes, which had become almost useless, being at a very large discount. This bill the hon. Board of Council unanimously rejected, and thus deprived the island of a revenue of about £30,000.

The entire colony, as one man, had become indignant at the Council; and the House, by a majority of 29 to 9, passed a resolution declaring their want of confidence in the Board of Council as at present constituted. The “ nine” were the “ King's House party.” A majority of the House have since resolved that they will cease to pass any more money or other bills. It was, therefore, not unlikely that another prorogation would take place. The Governor, it was thought, would not venture to dissolve them, for the sake of the King's House men. There seemed little doubt that, so long as five or six salaried gentlemen have a negative power—the power of placing their veto on 47 of the people's representatives—Jamaica will continue to suffer as she does at present.

The island was very healthy, and the weather particularly pleasant.

The Jamaica markets had not undergone any great change since the departure of the previous packet. We learn from Hayti that the expedition which had been got up by the Haytian Government against the Spanish or Dominican part of the island had marched to the attack, and were repulsed, with a large number of the black soldiers killed, and many taken prisoners by the Dominicans. We are not informed of the name of the General who commanded the Haytian forces, but the President Soulon was so angry at the result of the expedition, that he had determined to get up another hostile force, and take the command himself—a step which it was thought would be fatal to his ascendancy, and that a good opportunity would be afforded to his enemies to single him out as one of the first victims to his obstinacy and uncalled-for molestation of the people of the Dominican Republic. The difficulties between the American Consul at Aux Cayes and the authorities had been arranged. Port-an-Prince was well guarded, double guards having been put on for some time.

Mr. Barclay, the new Governor of British Guiana, had arrived at Demerara, and was well received. Much curiosity was exhibited as to the probable nature of his measures for the relief of the colony.

The weather in the West Indies generally was fine, and the crops promising.

INDIA.—DEFEAT OF THE SIKHS.

Intelligence, in anticipation of the accounts of the Overland Mail, has been received during the week. The dates are Bombay, March 4; Calcutta, Feb. 19; and Lord Gough's camp, Feb. 25.

The news thus brought is of a satisfactory character. Lord Gough defeated the Sikhs with great loss on the 21st of February. The details are not given, as the news had only reached Bombay just before the departure of the Mail.

In our Number of March 24 we brought our summary of the events of the war down to the 3rd Feb., both with respect

THE WAR IN INDIA.



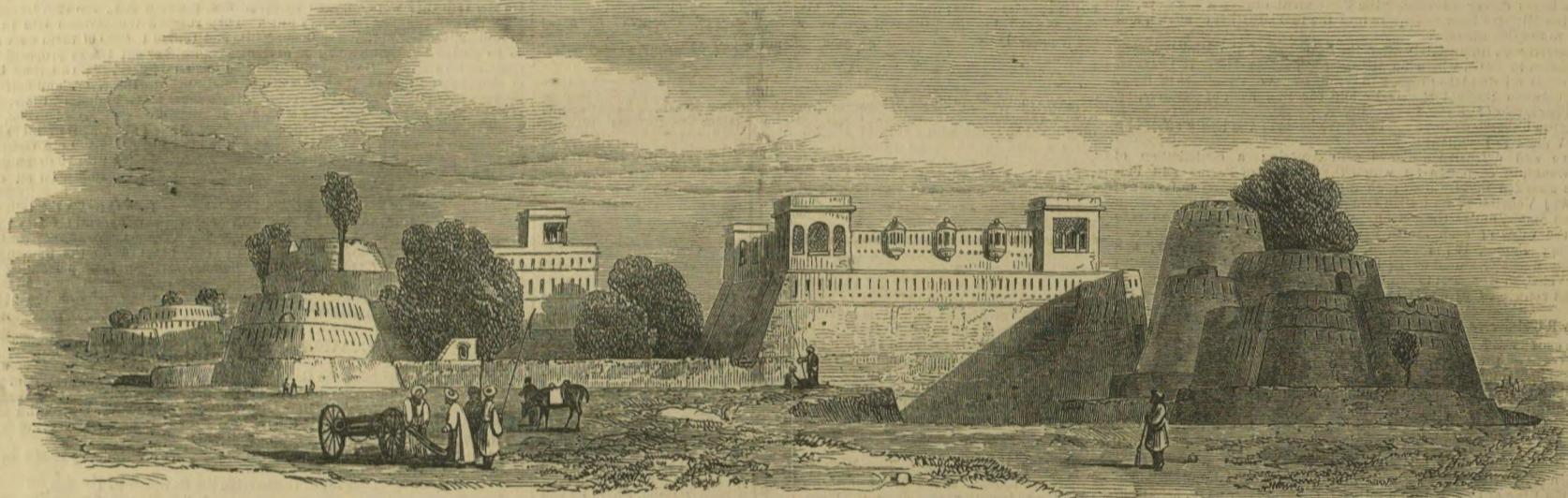
ENCAMPMENT OF BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

made as, probably, any macadamised road in England, and the regular encamping grounds are well supplied with the necessities for marching; but beyond Delhi the difficulties commence, and it seems almost hopeless to expect the great trunk road to be extended to the north-western frontier, in consequence of the gravel which is used to harden the road being very difficult to procure beyond that place. The states also through which the road passes being but lately brought under subjection to the British Government, provisions, &c. are frequently with difficulty procurable. The sepoy, however, is contented with the simplest necessities, such as unleavened bread, and a description of

pulse called *dal* and pure water. With this primitive fare he will never refuse to march anywhere, or require any cumbersome commissariat to fit him for the field. Although we may say that the sepoy is attached to us as a mercenary, by inquiry into the circumstances under which he is led to enter our service, we find that his interest, his connexions, and his prospects are as firmly bound up in his allegiance and good faith towards his employer as that of any other soldier. Besides feeling himself to be an object of respect as a soldier in the eyes of his countrymen, of which he knows the full value, he has learnt from constant experience in the field to consider himself as immeasurably superior to any of the

undisciplined forces of the native states which surround his possessions. He values his discipline, and is as jealous of the reputation of his corps as can well be imagined. The peculiar advantages which he gains by enlisting are more than could be mentioned here or understood at once. With regard to being frequently in the possession of unassessed land, the protection of his relations living under native governments, pensions to his family when he is killed in action or dying on service, &c., he is put on a footing far superior to any other service he has ever witnessed.

In one of the accompanying scenes is shown what may be termed the economy



THE FORT GOVINDGHUR FROM THE CITY OF AMRITZIR.

of the Encampment; and in the other are the camels and their *leikh*, or driver; a *kilmugar*, or table attendant of an officer, standing near the tent; a native cooking his dinner; coolies, or porters, carrying chairs; a hackery, or cart of the country, loaded with baggage; two officers, &c.

FORT GOVINDGHUR.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the Sketch of this important Fort, the capture of which (until the arrival of news this week) seemed little known.

In a letter from India, dated 18th January, 1849, the writer says:—
"I send you a view of Govindghur, the strongest place in the Punjab; the sketch was taken by an officer at present garrisoning it. We took the place by surprise, before the Sikhs had made up their minds what to do, or we should have had tough work to have got it. The Sikhs are awfully disgusted at our having got it, as they have a saying, 'Who gets Govindghur, wins.'"

It will be seen, by the intelligence just received, that the above Fort is intended for the prison-house of Moolraj.

This fort is situated in Umritzir or Amritzir a city of the Punjab, nearly

half-way between the rivers Bees and Ravee. According to Baron Von Hügel, it is a larger place than Lahore, and the wealthiest and most commercial place in Northern India. The huge fortress, Govindghur, is its most striking object. It was built by Ranjeet Singh, in 1809, ostensibly to protect the pilgrims to Amritzir, but in reality to overawe their vast and dangerous assembly. Its great height and heavy batteries, rising one above the other, give it a very imposing appearance. It contained, at the time of Hügel's visit, the treasure of Ranjeet Singh computed to amount to £30,000,000 sterling, a sum which there is good reason to believe greatly exaggerated. Here is also the mint of the Sikh Government.



ENCAMPMENT OF BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

This extraordinary man, who occupies so prominent a position in the present struggle between the Austrians and Hungarians, was, about ten years since, an obscure barrister, who was the accredited correspondent and agent for several Deputies of the Hungarian Diet. Being a very industrious man, several magnates interested themselves in his behalf, and assisted him in the publication of a journal containing a report of the sessions of the Diet. The Government, however, in spite of the law of Hungary, and in spite of the protests of the Diet, forbade the publication of the entire debates, and maintained here, as elsewhere in the Austrian dominions, a strict censorship. Metternich, it is true, allowed the Austrian journals to give a condensed account of the session; Kossuth, however, established his paper, and, by the aid and co-operation of the several Secretaries of the Diet, was enabled to give the debate entire. In order to evade the law, which forbade the report being printed at the printing-press, it was lithographed, and thus published. This plan was, however, soon stopped by the Austrian Government; and Kossuth then reported the debates, and had them copied out by innumerable secretaries, and thus circulated in manuscript over the whole of Hungary. "It is extraordinary," says Mr. Paget, in his "Travels in Hungary," published in 1839, "that none of our newspapers, greedy as they are for information, should ever have given any report of these debates; nor, indeed, ever had a correspondent in Presburg; as for trusting to one in Vienna, it would be as reasonable to expect news of Poland in St. Petersburg: none can be more ignorant of what takes place in Hungary than the Viennese."

Kossuth continued his system of manuscript publication even after the prohibition of the Imperial Diet, and then reported the provincial sessions, in which the most bitter and violent speeches were made by the leading speakers; separation from Austria, and the establishment of a Republic, being their leading topics. For the publication of one of these diatribes, Kossuth was, at length, arrested, and thrown into prison. On this affair Mr. Paget gives the following piquant note:—

"It is one of the privileges of the Hungarian noble, that he cannot be imprisoned before trial, except in case of high treason; but, in spite of this, M. Kossuth has been deprived of his liberty. I believe his chief guilt, in the eyes of the Government, was his having circulated in MS., in the same manner as he formerly gave publicity to the transactions of the Diet, reports of the county meetings in various parts of Hungary. The additional strength which this plan would have conferred on the municipal or popular power, by the union and combination it would have produced, is immense, and probably alarmed the higher powers. Kossuth is accused of having reported the proceedings of the meetings incorrectly; and he answers, that, not having been present, he only copied what was reported to him. The whole proceedings in this case are considered as arbitrary and unjust in the highest degree, and have excited the greatest indignation throughout the country. Government wished to make the lawyers employed to defend Kossuth promise not to divulge the circumstances of the trial: not a single member of the bar could be found so base as to obey their behests. Kossuth has been condemned to four years' imprisonment, in addition to two years passed in prison previously to trial!" (1839.)



THE FORTRESS OF KOMORN, ON THE DANUBE.

THE FORTRESS OF KOMORN.

This celebrated post, which has now been under siege by the Austrians several weeks, is the first place of any importance on the banks of the Danube, between Presburg and Pesth, and is situated at the junction of the Danube and Waag, or rather the Danube and its northern branch which receives the Waag. Defended on two sides by the Danube and the Waag, and inclosed by strong walls, Komorn boasts the honour of being a virgin fortress, in testimony of which it bears a small statue of a maiden on its walls. The place is named *Komorn*, which means "Come to-morrow," or, as a fast man might say, "Call again to-morrow," from its never having been taken.

From the news received yesterday week, we learn that the operations against Komorn were carried on with energy. The *Ost-Deutsche Post* informs us "that the Fortress is uninterruptedly bombarded. That it is absolutely necessary, before anything can be effected against the Fortress, to take the outworks, which it is expected will speedily be the case, as more troops and siege artillery have been sent off from Vienna."

The Viennese Correspondent of the *Times* states that everything constructed by the Austrian troops during the night, is regularly destroyed by the cannon of the besieged in the morning. A deserter from the Fortress is said to have declared that, out of 200 bombs which had been directed against the Fortress, only one had produced any effect upon it, the others having fallen into the town. If I had time, or, like a certain British senator, a pounds shillings and pence talent (adds the writer), I could perhaps inform you what this Fortress is likely to cost Austria per day, at 18s. c. m. (£1 16s.) per bomb.

The accompanying View is from a Sketch by her Grace the Duchess of M—, which has been most obligingly forwarded for our columns.

Soon after passing Komorn, the flat is agreeably broken by a low range of hills, following the north branch of the river for a considerable distance, and celebrated for the excellence of their wines. *Neszmély*, a small but insignificant village, grows the most esteemed. The *Neszmélyi* is one of the highest-flavoured as well as most costly wines of Hungary.

STONELEIGH ABBEY.

This spacious mansion, the property of Lord Leigh, is situated in one of the most luxuriant and picturesque portions of the county of Warwick, about three miles from Kenilworth. The river Avon is here of noble width; and the estate is richly wooded. Originally, it was the site of an Abbey of Cistercian Monks; but the present mansion was built, in handsome style, about a century since, after designs by Smith of Warwick. Considerable alterations have since been made, and the handsome bridge erected across the river is stated to have cost £10,000. This bridge is an object of interest, from the incredible statements made as to its erection, which have been the subject of a trial at Warwick Assizes, and a notice of which we subjoin.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

THE STONELEIGH ABBEY CASE.—THE QUEEN v. GRIFFIN.—LIBEL.

This case was commenced on Saturday last, before Chief Justice Wilde and a Special Jury, at Warwick.

Lord Leigh, residing at, and the proprietor of, the Stoneleigh Abbey estates, in the county of Warwick, indicted the defendant Griffin, an attorney resident at Leamington, for a series of libels upon himself and his mother, the Lady Julia Leigh.

From the statement or counsel it appeared that there had been various claimants of the Leigh Peerage, one of whom, Henry Leigh, in 1842, with a band of between thirty and forty people, marched from Coventry to Stoneleigh, and in the absence of the noble owner, broke open the house and kept possession for some hours. For this daring deed they were prosecuted by Lord Leigh, and convicted at the winter assizes held before Mr. Baron Parke, and many of them were imprisoned, some for two years, others for eighteen months; and some, being poor people, who had been deluded into the making that attack, were discharged upon entering into their own recognisances. Shortly after that Mr. Griffin, the defendant, appeared upon the scene, and stated he had received a communication from a person named Barnett, that many murders and other atrocious crimes had been committed at Stoneleigh, with which he had since charged Lord Leigh and his mother. He concerted with one Barnett, in May of 1848, to make an application to the magistrates for a warrant against Lord Leigh on a charge of murder, and to search parts of a bridge at Stoneleigh for the remains of dead bodies. It was so truly ridiculous the magistrates refused to grant the application; and Lord Leigh, finding Barnett was a convicted felon, took proceedings against him, but while on the very circuit in which the bill was to have been preferred, Barnett died, or was said to have died. The learned counsel read the deposition of Barnett as taken before the magistrate; it was at great length. We give the principal points.

Richard Barnett deposed to being a stone-mason, aged 52. In 1814 worked at the Abbey. Lady Leigh (meaning Mrs. Leigh) directed the alterations. Remembered Proud, Smith, Wilcox, Shaw, Billinge, Forbes, Munro, Wood, and Blissett. They worked at the abbey. Proud and Smith were dead. They were buried under a stone at one of the abutments of Stoneleigh Bridge, he believed. They were never seen after. Saw their bodies in the old coal-house when he was working at the Abbey in 1814. Wilcox had the key and gave it to him, and he went in about eleven o'clock in the morning. Had worked with them many a day, and ought to know them. About twelve or one at night they were brought to the bridge in a cart by Sprawson (a servant in the family). They were sewn up in a sack apiece. They were put in the abutment. Pointed out the place on the model of the bridge in court. Mr. Jones, Lady Julia Leigh, and Lord Leigh were present. Billinge and Forbes were killed under the stone, and they were there then. Were killed before Proud and Smith were buried. He had hold of the guide rope. Was not far off. They were killed by a stone in the abutment. Pointed out the place on the model. It was in the night. Billy Wood and Aleck Munro were present. Munro held the winch line. Mr. Jones, Lady Julia Leigh, and Lord Leigh gave orders. They all three at once said, "Let go;" and he had hold of the guide rope and went up into the air with it. They loosed the winch, and down went the stone and killed the men. It was never removed; it weighed a ton and a half. Pattison worked there that night; they built over them that night one course of stones. The deposition of Barnett then stated he took nine plates off the coffins in the family vault in Stoneleigh church, in 1811; there were there at the time, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Jones, Mr. Roberts, the parson, Mr. Harris, of the Red House, Lady Julia Leigh, and Jonathan Soden. William Blissett worked at the getting out the bridge foundations; saw him buried, at twelve at night, in Stoneleigh church-yard. He was shot by Hay, the keeper, about six at night. Then, "Mr. Jones and Lady Leigh were there when the body was removed."

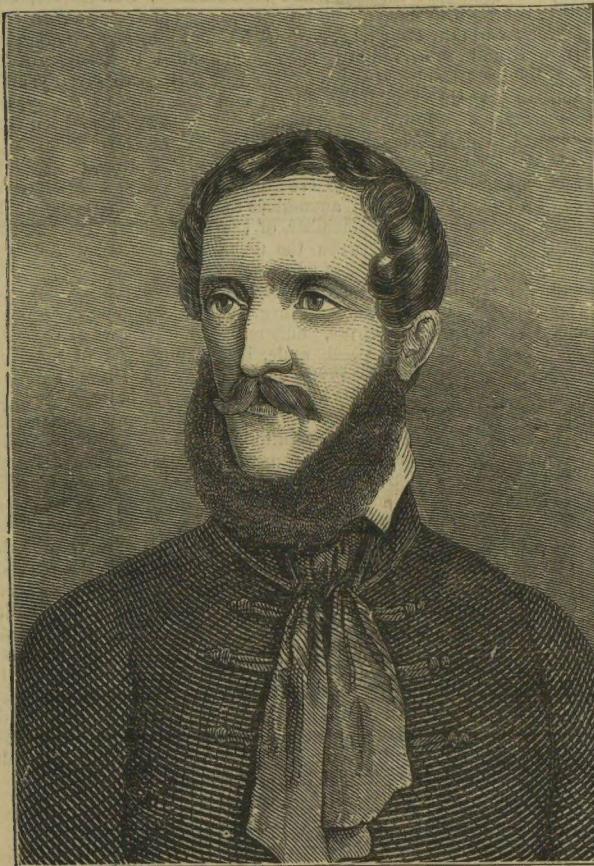
It was to put an end to the calumnies thus directed against him that Lord Leigh brought the present indictment.

The trial extended over Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, when the case for the defence having been brought to a close, the learned Judge summed up and the Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

On Thursday, the defendant was brought up for judgment, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, and to enter into his own recognizances in £500 and find two sureties of £250 each, to be of good behaviour for five years.



STONELEIGH ABBEY AND BRIDGE.



KOSSUTH, THE HUNGARIAN LEADER.

Kossuth's bitterness was, of course, naturally increased by this unjust process; nor was it diminished when, in consequence of an amnesty, he was liberated from prison. He was next elected a member of the Diet, and had thus an opportunity of expressing his hatred of the Government which had so grossly injured him. Mr. Paget speaks of him as a young man of considerable promise, who, in the debate, was content with two or three sentences, declaring strongly his opinion, and the side on which he should vote. The Hungarian opposition was, at this time, exerting itself to establish a friendly understanding with the Viennese Cabinet, and solicited the mediation of the Palatine to effect this object. The project was successful; and Kossuth was all but neglected by the magnates, who were jealous of his superior abilities; but he maintained his place amongst the leaders of the opposition.

In March, last year, when the Revolution broke out at Vienna, Kossuth was at the height of popularity in his own country; and since that time has displayed in the conflict great eloquence, and incredible energy and resolution, which almost amounted to foolhardiness. We find the following instance of his strategy related by the Viennese Correspondent of the *Times*:

"It must be acknowledged that Kossuth, however deficient he may be in principle, does not want for cunning. A trick he has just played off is a masterpiece of craft and impudence. When the news of the annulling of his bank notes was brought to Debreczin, Kossuth immediately put the messenger under lock and key, in order to make sure of his discretion. He then announced, in his official organ, the *Kozlön*, that a despatch, which had just arrived, informed him that the Austrian National Bank, being without all credit, had been obliged to suspend its payments. Placards to this effect were also posted up. A great panic was the result, and Austrian notes to the amount of 2,000,000 are said to have been exchanged for Hungarian notes at a loss of 5 per cent. The same joke was attempted at Pesth, and the Hungarian paper rose some 10 or 15 per cent. for a few hours; but the arrest of two or three of the trumpeters of the false report soon put an end to the affair."

We learn by intelligence received yesterday week from Pesth, that Kossuth was in great force in the neighbourhood of Szegedin; and, doubtless, a decisive battle would already have taken place had not a tremendous fall of snow made all the roads impassable. The Imperial army, which is divided into six corps, was concentrated near Telegyháza, Kecskemet and Körös. The reserve was at Czegled.

According to the Debreczin paper, *Kozlön*, Kossuth has given decorations to Dembinsky, Kiss, and Vetter; the order is called "Louis Kossuth Cross." The name, by the way, is pronounced Kosluf.

METALLIC PRODUCE OF RUSSIA.—The following is a statement of the aggregate of the metallic produce of the Russian empire for the year 1848, from the official documents:—Gold amounted to 1826 poods; platinum, 1½ poods; silver, 1192 poods; copper, 254,569 poods; wrought iron, 8,513,673 poods; and salt, 24,733,208 poods. Taking the pood at 36lb. avoirdupois, and measuring the gold by the English standard of fineness, the production of the year would amount to £3,944,832, or, allowing for the fraction which the pood is more than 36lb. avoirdupois, to rather upwards of £4,000,000 sterling. The production of silver is comparatively insignificant, but taking it at 5s. 6d. per ounce, it would amount to about £188,000. The production of the Russian mines possesses the more interest at present, inasmuch as a parallel may soon be drawn between them and that of the Californian "El Dorado."

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—The Ven. George Wilkins, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham, with a view to ascertain the sentiments of the clergy in his archdeaconry upon this *vezata quæstio*, has been at considerable pains to obtain the individual opinion of each priest and deacon within his jurisdiction. The result of his inquiries establishes the fact that fully two-thirds are strongly opposed to the enactment now pending on the subject. The Venerable Archdeacon has embodied this piece of information in a petition which he has transmitted to Lord Lincoln for presentation in the House of Commons.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE LIVERPOOL MURDERS.—ANOTHER DEATH.—Mary Parr, the servant of Mrs. Henrichson, died on Thursday morning, about six o'clock. We learn that she has been gradually sinking since she identified the murderer, to the time of her death.—*Standard of yesterday.*

FUNERAL OF MRS. HENRICHSON AND HER CHILDREN.—On Thursday morning, the funeral of this unfortunate lady and her two sons took place at St. James's Cemetery, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators. The mother of the deceased lady stood for some time on the brink of her daughter's grave, her tears falling on the earth which was about to cover their remains from her sight for ever.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The march of the French troops, which, on the news of the defeat of the Piedmontese army, had been ordered to the Italian frontiers, has been countermanded.

A great number of Italian refugees have arrived at Lyons.

It is reported that M. Proudhon, not choosing to pass the next three years in prison, has escaped from France.

THE EX-KING OF SARDINIA.—Notwithstanding that the arrival of Charles Albert in Paris was announced, universally credited, and published in the semi-official organs of the Government, it now appears to have been without foundation. A letter from Bayonne, dated Monday last, says—"Last night, to our great surprise, our quiet town was disturbed by the arrival of the abdicated King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, who came hither from Marseilles. He departed for Madrid on his way to Lisbon this day at noon in the midst of an immense concourse of spectators, who saluted the fallen Prince with the respect due to his great misfortunes."

The total number of cases of cholera in the Paris hospitals reported up to Thursday was 1006, of which 555 had proved fatal. It is remarkable that of this total number of cases 419 have occurred in one hospital, the Saipetière.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

In consequence of the refusal of Lord Palmerston and Chevalier Bunsen to accept the ultimatum of the King of Denmark, the Danish Ambassador has declared that it is the intention of his Majesty the King to re-commence the war by land and sea on the 3rd (Tuesday last).

Numerous movements are taking place among the troops. The Danish men have embarked from Jutland for Assens in Fabben. The King is at the castle of Assens; he was unable to land on his first arrival, in consequence of a slight indisposition, but now everything bespeaks war in earnest.

The head-quarters of the Schleswig army quitted Schleswig on the 2nd, for the purpose of meeting there the Danish foe.

PRUSSIA.

Intelligence from Berlin dated the 3rd, states that the Frankfort deputation had been received by the King with great honours. In reply to the offer of the Imperial Crown, his Majesty said that he was willing to accept of the dignity conferred upon him, provided all the other Princes concurred in confirming the acceptance of it. This appears tantamount to a refusal.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Tuesday evening, the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the performance at Exeter-Hall with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Charlemont, Hon. Miss Stanley, Hon. Miss Dawson, the Lord Chamberlain, the Groom of the Stole to the Prince, the Earl of Moreton, Sir Frederick Stovin, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Seymour.

The Duchess of Kent paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew. Her Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to Frogmore House. Her Majesty will hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 2d of May next, at two o'clock.

Her Majesty will hold Drawing-Rooms, at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:—

Thursday, 26th April instant.

Saturday, 19th May next, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday.

Thursday, 31st May next.

N.B.—The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars, at the Drawing Room, on the 19th May next.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.

On Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, and attended by the Royal suite, left town for Windsor Castle. The august party occupied five carriages and four, and was escorted from Buckingham Palace to the Great Western Railway terminus by a party of Light Dragoons.

The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Hon. Miss Dawson, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Seymour, honoured Mr. Lansdowne with a visit at his studio, in St. John's Wood, on Tuesday.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual general meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., presented to that body a finely-executed marble bust of their late President, Francis Baily, D.C.L. (the gift of Miss Baily, his only surviving sister), with an appropriate address, which appears in the Society's Transactions for Feb. 1849.

ABOLITION OF BURIALS IN TOWNS.—On Wednesday night a public meeting was held at the Whittington Club-house, in the Strand, to advocate the immediate suppression of burials in cities and large towns. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., presided, in the absence of Mr. Bond Cabbell, M.P., whose ill state of health prevented his attendance. The Chairman, Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., Mr. G. A. Walker, Mr. J. Abel Smith, M.P., and Mr. George Thompson, M.P., were the principal speakers. The first resolution, which was a protest against the practice of burial in vaults, under any circumstances, also stated that the attention of Parliament ought to be immediately directed to the way in which 600,000 bodies, the annual mortality of the United Kingdom, were disposed of, and that the constant exposure to the air of human remains ought, in the present state of the public health, to be prevented. This resolution was moved by Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., seconded by Mr. G. A. Walker, and carried *nem. con.* The second resolution referred to the report of a committee of the House of Commons in 1842, condemning in strong terms the practice of interment in large towns, as leading to the desecration of the repose of the dead, and being highly injurious to the health and morals of the living; and to the affirmation of these views by a majority of the House itself in 1845, finally expressing the opinion of the meeting that some general act was required for the establishment of cemeteries in suitable localities, as an act of justice to the nation. This resolution, with the third, agreeing to the form of a petition to Parliament, was supported by several speakers, who all agreed that some measure could not be too soon adopted by the Government for the suppression of an abomination from which the whole community suffered more or less.

RETURNING OFFICERS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed the returning officers for the metropolitan boroughs for 1849-50:—For Marylebone : George Tamplin, Esq., 50, Doughty-street. For Finsbury : J. H. Boykett, Esq., 9, Chancery-lane. For Tower Hamlets : Henry Child, Esq., St. Swithin's-lane.

FIRE NEAR THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Tuesday morning, about eight o'clock, a fire, which caused considerable alarm in the city, but fortunately was not attended with much destruction of property broke out in the premises of Messrs. Gaines, Sanders, and Nicholls, haters, &c., 22, Birchin-lane. The engines of the Brigade and West of England quickly attended, and the flames were soon extinguished. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NOVELTIES FOR EASTER.—On Monday, two new Views will be introduced at the Diorama, Regent's Park; when, also, the Chinese Junk, at Blackwall, will be re-opened. There will be several new views shown at the Cosmorama, in Regent-street; where, also, a very elaborate model of the Cathedral at Cologne, by F. Bruckmann, will be first opened. Brunetti's model of Ancient Jerusalem will likewise be shown at 107, Regent-street. The two long pictures of the Mississippi, and Burford's Panorama of the Righi Kulm, are, likewise, novelties; and the picture exhibitions at the Suffolk-street Gallery, the Hyde Park Gallery, and the British Institution, are of like attraction. The Society of Arts exhibition of recent British manufactures will be open during the holidays to those who have not tickets, for the charge of twopence each.

GREEN PEAS AND NEW POTATOES.—Messrs. Keeling and Hunts of Monument-yard, a few days since, received a consignment of these early luxuries from Lisbon, which were of excellent quality.

SERIOUS FIRE AND EXPLOSION IN SOUTHWARK.—On Monday evening, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the oil and colour warehouse belonging to Mr. Tillard, No. 28, Great Suffolk-street, nearly adjoining the Grapes Music-hall, Southwark. As might be anticipated from the combustible nature of the stock, the flames raged with tremendous fury, until, reaching the place where a large quantity of gunpowder was stored, a terrific explosion took place, by which the whole of the building was destroyed. Many persons were thrown down by the concussion, and some received serious injury from the falling bricks and materials. Fortunately no lives were lost, although Mr. Tillard's children, when rescued at an early period after the fire broke out, had their clothes in flames. A number of the adjoining houses were injured by the explosion. The fire was completely extinguished by nine o'clock.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births in the week ending March 31 were:—Males, 799; females, 822: total, 1621. Deaths:—Males, 616; females, 625: total, 1241. The number of deaths is 72 more than the weekly average of the season, which is the result, however, of an accumulation of coroner's cases registered together at the end of the quarter. There were only 4 deaths from cholera.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer was under 30 in. every day of the week. The mean temperature of the week was 40 deg. 8 sec.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

IRELAND.—Lord Montagu, the Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Marquis of Abercorn took the opportunity of the presentation of petitions to express their approval of Sir R. Peel's plan for the permanent improvement of the social condition of Ireland.

NORTH OF ITALY.

Lord BROUGHAM inquired if the report were true that the Government had recommended the Polish General with the unpronounceable name to the King of Sardinia? It appeared that that General had been employed by the Government in a confidential capacity.

The Earl of ABERDEEN charged the Government with very culpable partiality in their conduct towards Sardinia, in comparison with their bearing towards Austria. He hoped the mediation had taken place without the interference of England.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE denied that the Polish General had been recommended by the British Government to Sardinia, and repelled the charge of unfair partiality in their mediation between Sardinia and Austria.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH trusted that the Government would not suffer any infringement of the territory of Piedmont.

The Earl of ABERDEEN remarked that there was little danger of that, because Austria herself repudiated all intention or desire of despoiling Piedmont.

The conversation then dropped.

On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Recovery of Wages (Ireland) Bill and the Protection of Justices (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Indemnity Bill were read a third time and passed, on the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Petty Sessions Bill passed through Committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NOTICES AND QUESTIONS.

Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice that, after Easter, he would move a Committee of the whole House to consider the temporaries of the Irish Church.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH gave notice of a motion, after Easter, on the subject of the colonial policy of the British empire?

To a question from Mr. Urquhart, Lord PALMERSTON stated that he had no reason to suppose that Austria had any intention or disposition to require the cession of any portion of the Piedmontese territory.

To Mr. Ewart, the noble Lord replied that there were fair prospects of the resumption of British commerce in La Plata.

In answer to Mr. Anstey, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Government had the best reasons for believing that the Russian Government had made no demand upon Turkey for permission for the Russian squadron to pass out of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that on Thursday, the 19th instant, and on every subsequent alternate Thursday till the end of the session, orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motions. In doing so, the noble Lord stated the course he proposed with respect to public business. He hoped the report of the Navigation Bill would be received on Wednesday, or, at all events, immediately after the recess, and he therefore fixed the 23rd for the third reading. The Oaths (the Jew) Bill he would set down for Monday, the 30th inst. He trusted that the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill would be agreed to that night; but, as the £100,000 vote on the security of the rate would give rise to considerable discussion, he would postpone his motion for the advance to Monday, the 16th.

Mr. HUME objected to the proposal to give up each alternate Thursday to the Government at so early a period of the session, and threatened a division, but did not persist.

Lord J. RUSSELL's motion was therefore agreed to.

The House went into committee of supply, and some votes on account of civil services and civil contingencies were taken.

RATE IN AID.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill, and on Mr. G. A. Hamilton's amendment thereto, was resumed by Mr. BRIGHT. The hon. member supported the rate in aid, because the necessity for some such contribution was imperatively and immediately required, and no other mode less objectionable had been submitted to the House. He regretted that the Government had not prepared some large plan for the permanent amelioration of the social condition of Ireland. He admired the scheme sketched by Sir R. Peel, but he thought it was rather vague, and took an impracticable shape.

The Marquis of GRANBY censured as weak, vacillating, and unstatesmanlike the conduct of the Government in respect to this measure.

Mr. C. S. FORTESCUE could not support the Government on this occasion, because he considered the rate in aid indefensible, and contrary to the spirit of the Poor-law. He was favourable to an Irish income-tax, provided it was levied for Irish purposes.

Mr. DISRAELI having condemned the proposition of the Government, and criticised the exposition of the right hon. Baronet, said his plan would be to support Mr. Herbert in the proposal for an Income Tax for Ireland; and he would accompany that measure by such a diminution of the area of taxation as would set going that employment now stopped, and, by a stringent Poor Law, would prepare the way for the encouragement of private enterprise, under the shadow and protection of imperial resources—such encouragement as was proposed by the late lamented Lord George Bentinck, whose plan for the construction of railways was taken up bit by bit by the Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL denied that the rate in aid was the "comprehensive plan" submitted by the Government for the regeneration of Ireland; it was presented only as a temporary cure for an acute evil, without any pretence to the character of an ultimate or a permanent remedy. He promised that, should the Irish members and the House desire to impose an income tax on Ireland, they might have it. With respect to the commission suggested by Sir R. Peel, the noble Lord said he had much doubt about its practicability. It should either have compulsory powers, or it should only work on the voluntary principle; and he did not think either project would work. The case of Ulster had been cited as a precedent. But, in the case of Ulster, the lands were in the hands of the Crown, and there were no people on them; whereas, in the case of Ireland at present, the lands were not in the hands of Parliament, and the people were located on them. He could not understand how the right hon. Baronet's scheme could be carried out. But he thought that something might be done to facilitate the transmission of property; and he had heard with pleasure the right hon. Baronet's suggestions relative to the doing away with the cumbersome and too curiously-framed rules of the Court of Chancery; and he hoped to be able to amend the act of last year. With respect to the reproductive works in Ireland, it was the intention of the Government to propose an amount for railways, for arterial drainage, and for land improvements, to the extent of a million sterling on the whole. The noble Lord called on the House to affirm the principle of the bill, which is that Ireland should contribute her share to relieve the distress.

The debate, on the motion of Mr. J. O'CONNELL, was adjourned.

Sir G. GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill for promoting the public health in Scotland.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for facilitating and better securing the due administration of charitable trusts.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal Assent (by Commission) was given to the following bills:—The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Larceny Acts Amendment Bill, and Waldy's Divorce Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Campbell.

The Spirits (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE.

The Report of the Petty Sessions Bill was received, Lord CAMPBELL having announced that he had made the amendments in it suggested by the Earl of Malmsbury and Lord Stanley.

The Recovery of Wages (Ireland) Bill and the Protection of Justices (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

Lord BROUGHAM again impressed on the Government the duty of abstaining from interfering in the affairs of Sardinia and Austria.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, their Lordships adjourned, for the Easter recess, to Thursday, the 19th instant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

RATE IN AID.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. J. O'CONNELL, who objected to the bill, because he thought a rate in aid would break down the poorer ratepayers, and thus very largely swell the ranks of pauperism. The hon. member was understood to promise his vote for the rate on the ground that it would give a temporary relief to the starving people.

After a long discussion, the House divided—For the second reading of the bill, 193; against it, 138: majority for the Government, 55.

Mr. P. SCROPE moved for leave to bring in a bill to promote the employment of labour in Ireland by a proportionate exemption from poor-rate.—Mr. A. STAFFORD opposed the motion.—After a short discussion, the House divided—For bringing in the bill, 108; against it, 15: majority, 93.—Leave was given to bring in the bill, which was read a first time.

Mr. LOCKE moved for leave to bring in a bill to secure to the public on Sundays a limited and reasonable use of all railways which convey passengers on other days of the week.—Mr. FORBES opposed the motion, and, after a short debate, the House divided—For leave to bring in the bill, 58; against it, 20: majority, 38. Leave was then given to bring in the bill, which was read a first time.

Mr. HUME obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish county financial boards for the administration of county rates and expenditure in England and Wales. The bill was read a first time.

Sir G. GREY, in the absence of Lord J. RUSSELL, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read a first time.

Adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved the adjournment of the House for the Easter recess, from its rising, to Monday, the 16th inst.—Mr. HUME

took that occasion to bring under consideration the general discontent of our colonies, which he attributed in a great degree to the misconduct of the Colonial Secretary.—Lord J. RUSSELL contended that, taken in the aggregate, our colonies could not be said to be discontented, and he referred to Canada, the Cape, Australia, and New Zealand, as instances that the sweeping charge made by Mr. Hume could not be sustained. As to the sugar colonies, if they were dissatisfied, their dissatisfaction could not be attributed to the conduct of Lord Grey; their complaints arose from the measures adopted by Parliament, and not from the administration of the Colonial Secretary.—After a short conversation, Lord J. Russell's motion was agreed to.

The Attachments, Courts of Record (Ireland) Bill, the Passengers Bill, and the Friendly Societies Bill, were severally read a second time.

The Tenants at Rack Rent Relief Bill and the Sequestrators' Remedies Bill went through committee.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER obtained

THE RETURN VISIT TO PARIS.



THE LANDING AT BOULOGNE.

THE LANDING.

The preparations for the reception of the visitors were very striking. On the quay were National Guards in arms, forming a circle in front of the Custom House; and, behind them, the artillery, firing salutes. On the arrival of the visitors, a number of fish-women, in their picturesque holiday costume, presented each person with a bouquet of flowers. From an early hour the town of Bou-

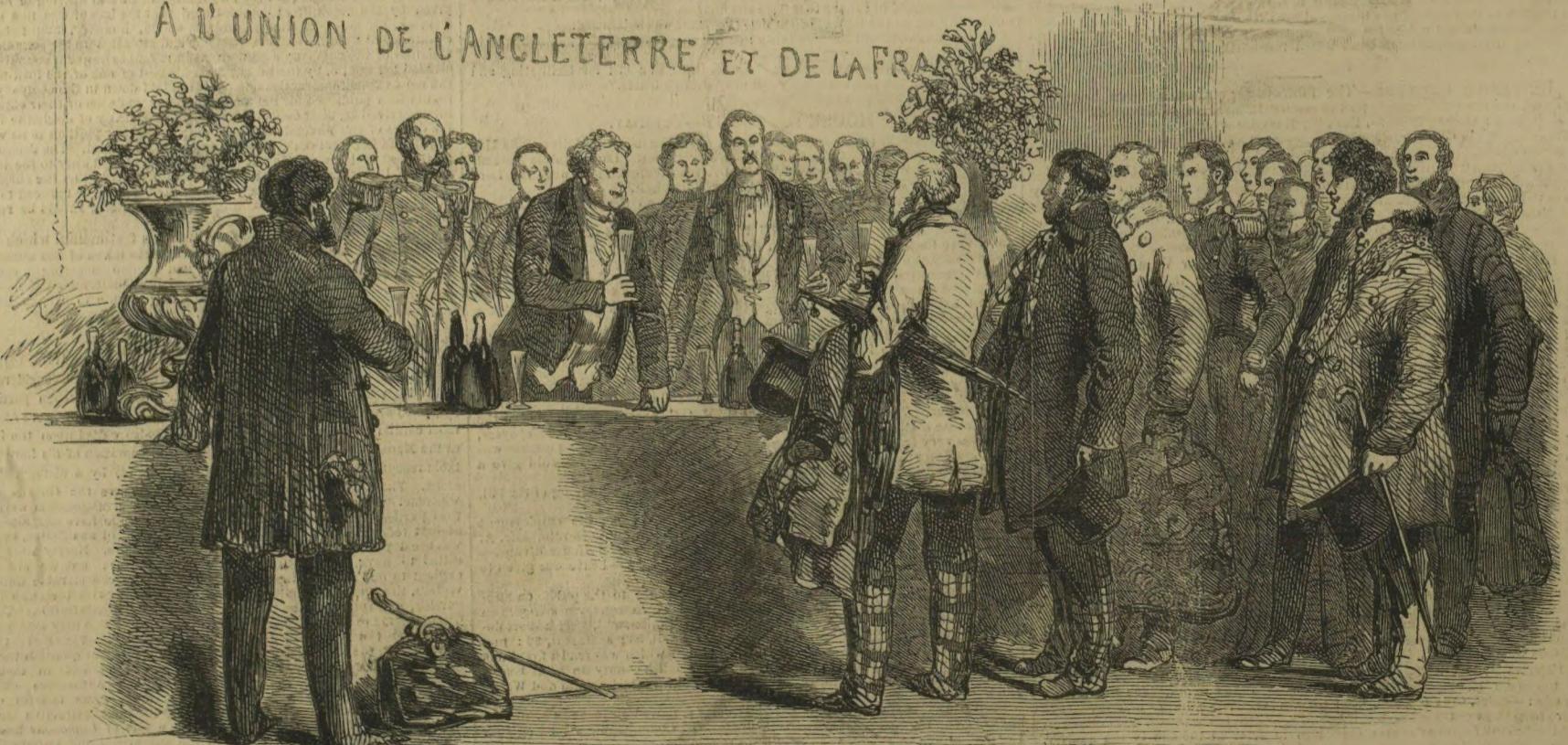
logne presented a very gay appearance—flags waving from the vessels in the harbour, and from many houses; and at the Custom-house was erected a large arch, from which waved the national flags of England and France.

THE "VIN D'HONNEUR."

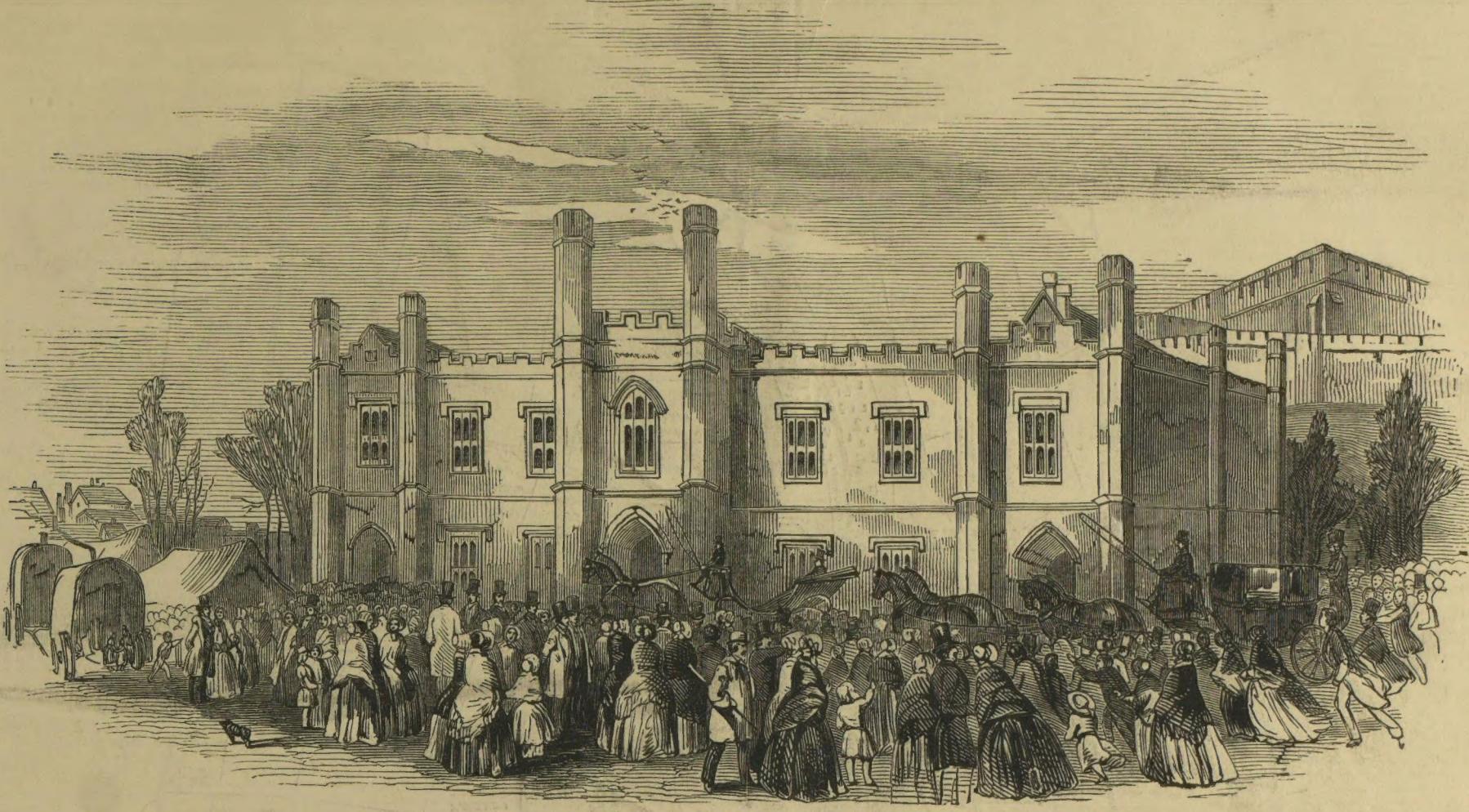
This was the festive ceremony of welcome. The visitors were received in the Hall of the Custom House by the Mayor, Sous-Préfet, the Colonel of the Na-

tional Guard, M. Charles Lafitte, and the authorities of the town. The Sous-Préfet, in a neat speech, bade the visitors welcome; the Mayor then addressed them, promising every facility, by dispensing with passports, allowing luggage to pass without being searched, &c. The apartment was tastefully decorated with festoons of foliage, and the table was covered with baskets and vases of flowers, and a plentiful supply of the "vin d'honneur," which was proffered to the visitors.

A L'UNION DE L'ANGLETERRE ET DE LA FRANCE



THE "VIN D'HONNEUR."



EXTERIOR OF THE COURT AT NORWICH.

THE STANFIELD HALL MURDERS.

The interest which is generally exhibited respecting this extraordinary trial calls for a more lengthened notice of the evidence of the chief witness, Emily Sandford, than that which we gave briefly in our Postscript of last week.

The witness was examined on Friday (week). She said, in reference to the document which she had copied and signed for Rush, and the discovery of which fixed the probability of motive for the alleged charge—I was living in London about twelve months ago. It is two years since I became acquainted with the prisoner Rush. About a year ago I left London to live with him at Stanfield Hall Farm. After living with him there some time I went back to London—about the beginning of February, 1848—where we lived together, at lodgings, in 2, Milne-street, Islington. I went under the name of James. I remember persons of the name of Thomas Jermy, Larner, and Richard Reed coming there in October last. A writing was produced at that meeting. It is the same

as that which is now before me. It is dated October 3—that is the day I wrote it. (The paper was the agreement respecting the farms found in the secret drawer.) I wrote it before they came, from a copy given to me by Mr. Rush. The paper he gave me was in his handwriting. He told me to copy it. The men came about six o'clock in the evening, and before that time I looked over the paper. It remained on the table when they came. I saw them all put their signatures to it. (Here she became rather faint, and leant back in the box. The prisoner: "Get her a footstool." She came round, however, and the examination proceeded, but the witness was in tears the greater part of the time.) After they were gone Mr. Rush asked me to sign it, and I did so. Mr. Rush said, that Larner and Jermy should go down to Felmingham to the farm. * * * Mr. Rush was to pay their expenses in going down. As I understood, Jermy and Larner were cousins. I never saw them after. Next day but one—that is, October 5—I came from London by Mr. Rush's directions. * * * He asked me to copy some papers and produced them. After he left me I began to copy, and next morning he called and told me that I need not trouble to do it.

cannot say whether the paper was destroyed or not. Mr. Rush returned from London on Saturday morning, and we breakfasted together, after which I went to Mrs. Stacey's by his desire. He went home, and I cannot say how soon after he called for me there. When he came he said he had some writing to occupy my time, and produced a paper to copy from. He also showed me some paper on which to write, and which was stamped. I did as he directed, and we dined together afterwards. After making the first copy he wanted me to make another of the same paper, which I did. That also was on a stamp. He took both copies away with him. The Sunday after that he came again and showed me one of the pieces of stamped paper. (Here the witness leant back weeping and quite overcome. Her emotion appeared to be caused by a hurried glance which she took at the prisoner.) On showing me the papers, he said, "I want you to put your name to that you wrote for me the other day." I think he produced both the copies I made.—The prisoner here interrupted, when

The Judge said, Had anything been added since you wrote the papers?—Witness: I observed that the words "I. Jermy" had been added. (Sensation)



INTERIOR OF THE COURT-HOUSE, DURING THE TRIAL OF RUSH.—EXAMINATION OF ELIZA CHES'NEY.



PLAN OF THE STANFIELD HALL AND POTASH FARM ESTATES.

EXPLANATION.	
■	Dwelling-Houses.
—	Roads, Paths, &c.
■	Out-buildings.
—	Ponds, Water-courses, &c.
—	Parish Boundaries.
—	Private Boundaries.
—	Gates.

DISTANCES.	
From Stanfield Hall to Gores Farm-house, 491 yards.	
From Stanfield Hall to Ketteringham Lodge, 1195 yards.	
From Stanfield Hall to Wymondham Lodge, 1195 yards.	
From Stanfield Hall to the boundary of Potash Farm, 734 yards.	
From the boundary of Stanfield Hall estate to the Potash Farm, 855 yards.	
From Stanfield Hall to Potash Farm-house, 1089 yards.	
From Stanfield Hall to Potash Farm-house by Wymondham Lodge, 1 mile	
5 furlongs 161 yards.	
From Stanfield Hall to Potash Farm-house, by Wymondham Lodge, 2 miles 2 furlongs	
4 yards.	

He asked me to write my name and the word "witness" after it; which I did. He left me about four o'clock. I remarked to Mr. Rush that the paper was dated on the day we went to Stanfield, and that he made me a witness though I did not go in. We had some words about it, and he said he did not wish to make me a witness. He told me that the papers were only copies. I wrote on Monday a letter to him on the subject, but I can't say that he has destroyed it, or has said so to me.

In the letter I wrote I complained that it would be swearing falsely to be a witness. He came next day, and was very angry at me for writing, saying it was very indiscreet to write about such matters, and asking me if I had a copy of the letter. I went to look, and found one in pencil, which I gave him, and he tore it up. Nothing more passed between us on the subject, and he left me the same evening.

After dinner Mr. Rush told me I had better take my walk, saying he had a little writing to do. I returned in about half an hour, and found a great many papers on the table. After I had put off my things, he asked me to put my name to two of the papers I had written for him, which are those now produced. He said, "Put your signature to these, and the word 'witness,'" holding the papers, as he said so, only open at the bottom. After I had written my name, he signed the papers also. When I signed, I could not see the words "Isaac Jermy," which I now observe on one of the papers. It was not there when I copied it. On signing the other, I think I observed the words "Isaac Jermy." Mr. Rush did not sign it after me, as he did with the first paper.

Her evidence relative to the night of the murder was as follows:—

On the Tuesday we had tea about six o'clock. I had been preparing for the concert; but a few minutes before dinner Mr. Rush came up-stairs, brought his gun, and fired it off. He went out shortly before tea, and at tea he said he was not well. We had a great deal of conversation. He asked me if I was much disappointed at not going to the concert? and I said, "No, not in the least, if you are unwell." He said that we should go next morning instead. During the conversation he said he should go out that night again.

Mr. Prendergast: What did you say?—Witness: I objected to his going, and said I was sure there was something more than poaching.

Mr. Prendergast: What did he say then?—Witness: He said there was something more; he would not let me know then, but he would tell me another time.

Mr. Prendergast: What followed?—Witness: He asked how many times he had been out? and I said five or six times.

Mr. Prendergast: What did he say then?—Witness: That he should only have two or three more times to go out, and then he should succeed.

Mr. Prendergast: What had you been reading then?—Witness: The Scottish history, which I read sometimes, and sometimes he.

Prisoner: Ask her what I did say?

Mr. Prendergast: What did he say?—Witness: He asked if I recollect the anecdote of Bruce; he succeeded the seventh time. He thought he should too, and he would try again that night.

Mr. Prendergast: What were his words?—Witness: "Do you recollect Bruce watching the spider? It made several attempts to spring to the wall. It tried six times and failed; on the seventh it succeeded." The Scottish chief succeeded, and he thought he should succeed.

Prisoner: I complain that counsel below are interfering. I want to know if there are more than three counsel.—The Judge: There are not.

Witness: Seeing his eyes fixed on me, I asked him why he looked at me so; and he cried. He left about half-past seven o'clock. I went up-stairs during the afternoon, and there were the remains of a fire in his bedroom. I went up the first time and the bedroom door was shut, which was unusual. The fire was quite out in the evening when he went out. I was in the parlour at the time, and he was in his bedroom a quarter of an hour before going. I heard him also go to the keeping room, but did not see him. I then heard him go right through the back premises, which are not connected with the parlour side of the house. He desired me to fasten the front door up till he returned. Being alone I remained in the parlour. It was nine or half-past nine when he returned, and I heard him rattle at the porch door. I went and asked "Who is there?" He said, "It's only me; open the door." I undid the bolt, went into the parlour, and said, "It's undone."

Mr. Prendergast: Do you remember a peculiar pair of boots which Mr. Rush was in the habit of wearing?—Witness: Yes, a pair open at the side, with a loop behind to pull them up. I have seen them drying repeatedly next morning as if they had been worn the day before. I had seen them last on Saturday, but not since.

Mr. Prendergast: Some days before this, do you remember Mr. Rush showing you a closet in the parlour?—Witness: Yes. He showed me where he kept his papers that were valuable. No one, he said, knew the place but his poor mother. He took up one of the planks, and showed me how to raise it by a chisel in case of fire. The closet in his bedroom he always kept locked.

The prisoner here quietly requested that one of the blinds should be raised, as the sun was shining on his papers and dazzling his eyes. It was done.

Mr. Prendergast: Did Mr. Rush ask you any questions at breakfast next day?—Witness: He said, "You know I had my slippers on last night;" and I answered, "No, I don't."

The cloak was here produced, and the witness identified it as belonging to the prisoner. It was made in London, and was kept in his room.

SATURDAY.

This morning the prisoner Rush resumed the cross-examination of Emily Sandford (*alias* the widow James), in a rambling series of interrogations, which only elicited a confused, unconnected mass of matter, having little bearing upon the immediate features.

The only other witness of consequence examined was William Frederick Howe, who said: I was a clerk to Mr. Waugh, solicitor, Bedford-row.

The prisoner applied that this witness might be postponed till Monday morning, as he never heard of his being a witness till the learned gentleman opened his case.

The Judge said all he could say was, that the cross-examination might be put off till Monday.

The examination then proceeded: I met Mr. Rush in 1847, in Catherine-street, Strand, London. We were having some refreshment in a house kept by a man named Jessop, when a fighting man came in. Mr. Rush asked me who he was. I told him his name was Samuel Simmonds. The prisoner took up a glass of claret before him, and said, "If I could strike like him, I would knock Jermy down like a bullock." Very early in 1848 he called at Mr. Waugh's office. There was an action then going on between Rush and Jermy, in which Mr. Waugh was concerned for Rush. The action was one of ejectment. When Rush called, Mr. Waugh was out, and I left the office with him, and we were walking down James-street. We were talking about the ejectment.

Mr. Prendergast: What did he say?—Witness: There was one remarkable expression.

Mr. Prendergast: What was it?—Witness: He said "It will not be long before I serve him with an ejectment for the other world," or "before he has an ejectment for the other world," I am not sure which.

Mr. Prendergast: Of whom was he speaking then?—Witness: Of Mr. Jermy. I frequently talked with the prisoner on the subject of this action—his expressions were unfriendly to Mr. Jermy.

The Judge: Do you wish to postpone the cross-examination?

The Prisoner: Certainly, my lord.

The Judge: I should have thought it would need no cross-examination at all.

MONDAY.

Mr. Baron Rolfe took his seat on the bench at a quarter before nine o'clock. Rush immediately was placed in the dock, bringing, as before, a vast quantity of papers with him. He looked very well.

Mr. Baron Rolfe intimated to the prisoner that he had received two notes with respect to the witness Howe. It was very improper to write to a judge whilst trying a prisoner. He had handed the letters to the counsel for the prosecution.

Rush made no observation, but requested that he might be permitted to postpone his cross-examination of the witness for a short time, as he had just received a letter with respect to him.

At a subsequent period of the day, William Frederick Howe, whose examination in chief took place on Saturday, was cross-examined by the Prisoner, but material was elicited.

The other evidence adduced during the day was not of any special interest.

TUESDAY.

The case for the prosecution having closed on the preceding night, the defence was opened this morning, the learned Judge taking his seat on the bench at nine o'clock precisely.

A great deal of curiosity as to the line of defence that would be adopted was prevalent.

The exterior of the Court was more than usually thronged by spectators from an early hour, and those parties who had the privilege of the *entrée* were punctual in taking their seats.

The Earl of Leicester, the Hon. E. Keppel Coke, M.P., Lord Hastings, the Bishop of Norwich, and many other influential gentlemen resident in the county, occupied places on the magisterial seats.

In the interior of the court, at its opening, carpenters were engaged in covering with wood-work the iron spikes which surrounded the prisoner's dock. This precaution was taken in consequence of the prisoner having been extremely violent during the night, and, as a further precaution, those who were writing on each side of the dock were warned not to place any dangerous instruments within his reach, such as penknives, &c.

Whilst in his cell, instead of preparing his defence, the prisoner uttered the most violent denunciations against all those who had taken any part in the case against him. On entering the court, however, he appeared calm; but he had all the appearance of having passed a sleepless and agitated night.

Soon after entering the dock, the prisoner applied for leave to ask a few more questions from the witness Howe, which the Judge reluctantly granted. The questions, however, had not much relevancy to the case. The prisoner then, at five minutes past nine, commenced his defence, which he read from a very voluminous brief. He asserted his entire innocence of the charge. He complained of Sir G. Grey having allowed the governor of the gaol to open and read all the written communications that had passed between him and his solicitor; numerous sheets of depositions had been treated in the same manner, and also his written instructions to his solicitor, relating to the affairs of his children, in respect of whom he was executor under a will. Under these circumstances, he called upon the Judge to assist him as far as he could consistently with the ends of justice.

We give some extracts from the defence, which was of a most rambling confused character, the prisoner sometimes reading from a written paper, at others addressing the Court orally.

In alluding to his own conduct of the case, he observed: I am quite aware of the inconvenience arising from admissions made during the cross-examination of the principal witness (Emily Sandford), and also of some of the others; but as she has done such grievous wrong to herself in departing from the truth, I have fully made up my mind to abide by the truth in time to come. I have made some inconvenient admissions, although I was directed by my solicitor not to admit anything but the truth against me. I hope and trust in God, gentlemen, that you will make use of such evidence against me as may be necessary to attain the ends of justice. And although you may find that I had knowledge of something serious happening at Stanfield Hall, I say at once that I am innocent of the horrid charge made against me. On the 18th of January last I wrote a letter for the information of my solicitor, giving him information as to how I had come to the knowledge that something serious had taken place at Stanfield Hall on the night of the murder. By the way, I had every reason to think, on account of the way that Jermy and myself had been living for the last eighteen months, that I should be suspected of the murder; and what means I took to avoid such suspicion. (Here the prisoner became confused, and paused for about a minute.)

He thus accounted for himself on the night of the murder. He read a letter which he said had been written for a considerable time, for the instruction of a lawyer in London, but which he could not forward, because he did not wish to have it inspected by the Governor of the Castle. The letter was in substance as follows:—(while reading it the prisoner dropped his voice, and read indistinctly and rapid) —About two o'clock on Friday, the 24th of November, a man told me that he and a lawyer were coming to Potash to speak to me that night, about eight o'clock, concerning taking possession of Stanfield Hall, as they had done some years before, and that he would like to hear from me what I thought of the matter, and what help I could muster for them. I said, "Very well," they might do as they liked; but that they must not come to the house, for if they were seen at Potash I would be sure to be suspected, from the way in which Mr. Jermy and I had been living for some time back. I said, "You should come into the garden at Potash, when I will see you, and speak to you." About eight o'clock I went out, and looked about the plantations to see if any one was standing about. The man was standing in the orchard, and the lawyer with him. I was on the outside of it. We went into the field where the stacks were. I stood by the stacks. He asked me what I thought ought now to be done—that he intended to take possession at once. I told him I thought it (his plan) a very dangerous one, and that to take possession would require plenty of help, and even then I did not think it would succeed. He said he had seven or eight others with him that they would remain there all night and see what was to be done. I told him they would do something which would be spoken of, as they did before, and that then they would be sorry for it. He said, "I will try the same way you did." I told him he would be turned out. He said, "No, no; nonsense. No one would have dared to break the doors open when we took possession before, if you had not gone down and broke them," and "that he was sure the soldiers would not dare to interfere." I said, "You ought to know best, but I think different." He said, "I have not the least fear; there are one or two more of us who will be completely able to do this. We will use no violence; and if the servants should be kept from giving an alarm everything will be right, and we will have plenty of help in the morning." He then said it was coming near the hour when the others should come, and asked me if I would come with him to show him the way to the Hall. I said I had no objection to do so, but thought he said he had been across the fields two or three times. I showed him the way, and then left him.

The Judge: What day was this?—Prisoner: On Friday, my Lord. He and the other went on, and I followed them at a distance, and heard them going towards Stanfield Hall. I went as near the Hall as possible, to see if they made any attempt. I wandered about for about two hours, but I heard nothing more of them, and I went back to Potash, where I got about eleven o'clock. I never heard anything more of them till the 28th of November last. On that day the man called Joe and a lawyer came to me at Potash, and said he called one more to ask me if I would aid them in getting possession of Stanfield Hall; that if I once got in, I should have plenty of help, and that they would not want me to assist them for more than half an hour. I told them I would not, and that they ought not to expect me, after what I told them on Friday. (One reason, indeed, of my being at Potash, was to prevent my son getting into trouble, owing to the men going there.) They said if I would not help them, they had made up their minds to do it by themselves, either next evening or morning; but that some thought it would be best to make the attempt in the morning; that others, beside the lawyer, thought it would be better and safer to take possession in the evening; that he had six or seven more to aid him, and he thought there was more dependence to be placed on them than 70 or 80 in the morning, and that there would not be half the hubbub in getting in. I said, "Very well, you know best, but I don't agree with you; I fear you'll do something wrong." They went away, and I went out towards Stanfield Hall that evening. They were then in the fields, walking about on the lawn. They did not seem to have fully made up their minds what to do. I went back after waiting about three hours, and went through the wood towards Potash. As I was going towards the farm I met Joe. I said to him, "Your coming in at night is not right, as you'll find out when too late." He said, "Before we do anything I and the lawyer will call and let you know how we are going to proceed." I said, "I wish to know nothing about it; if you do anything I shall hear of it in the morning." He then left me. I went on home. I had some prepossessions of fear at the time, though I did not think anything serious would happen. I left Potash about 8, or a little after 8, as I shall prove very clearly to the satisfaction of your Lordship and of the Jury hereafter. I thought I would go as far as the farm, and had some thoughts of going to the Hall; but in going along I made up my mind not to go near it. When I got round from the plantations I went down by the side of the farm, and when I got to the fence of Stanfield Hall Farm I waited there about five minutes, and thought I would go back. Just then I distinctly heard the report of a gun or pistol in a direct line with the Hall. Immediately after I heard two more shots, but not so loud. I was struck with amazement, as I thought if they took firearms with them it would only be to intimidate, and not to use them. I then heard the bell at the Hall ring; and I got back to Potash as quickly as I could, and went through the garden into the house. This is the most important part of the letter, which I shall read before I am done. I had seen Joe pass Potash repeatedly, and in Norwich. He was a man having the appearance of a porter, and always having parcels with him. I have seen him, also, with a basket, and twice leading a horse, as if he had something to do about stables. I have also seen another of the men, whose name was Dick, once or twice, and once I saw Joe at the door of a public-house in Norwich. The lawyer I never saw only twice—the first time when he came to speak to me at Potash, the Friday before the murder; and the other, when he and Joe passed from Potash to Stanfield Hall on the night of the murder. I never heard anything more of the matter except once, when I saw Joe and Dick at Norwich, when they told me the lawyer would come down to speak to me on Friday. This is all I know, and how I came to know, of the proceedings on the night of the murder; and the want of my insisting on my wish to communicate the particulars of what I knew to Emily Sandford when I came home that night has been of such serious consequence to me, herself, and to my dear children—for I did not think that she, knowing me as she has done, could suppose that I could be guilty of such a horrid murder—but my not telling her, and insisting as I should have done, and her being at the Hall the day after the murder, led them to believe I was the murderer, and led to all the consequences which have followed.

In this incoherent manner the Prisoner, throughout his defence, sought to invalidate the evidence of the various witnesses; but he only succeeded in displaying great want of tact and ability to carry out the task which he had undertaken of his own defence. He was 10½ hours on his legs. The Court rose at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

The defence was resumed this morning at the usual hour appointed for the opening of the court. There was not so large a crowd outside the hall as on former occasions, but in the court there was a very numerous assemblage. The seats set aside for the magistrates were filled at a very early hour; but the arrangements for the admission of the public had apparently been so well made, that the court was by no means inconveniently crowded.

Amongst those present we observed the Earl of Cadogan, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Leicester, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, &c. Before the opening of the court, the jury took their accustomed walk on the Castle terrace, under the escort of the sheriff's officers.

The prisoner resumed his address by reviewing the evidence in court of Emily Sandford, but he did not invalidate it in anywise. He then entered into a rambling statement about the affairs of the late Messrs. Jermy, and subsequently returned to the circumstances connected with the taking possession of the hall, rambling from witness to witness, and document to document, in so incoherent and pointless a manner, that nothing of what he said was deserving of particular notice. The jury seemed much fatigued. Several of them laid down their heads, and seemed to be comfortably asleep; and water had to be provided for one of them, who seemed faint.

The prisoner, in continuation, hoped the jury would bring their minds to bear on the subject, and think of nothing they had heard or read of the matter. After some further remarks the prisoner brought his observations to a close, and then called

George Waugh, solicitor, whom he examined; but the only evidence of consequence to the prisoner which the witness gave was the following:—

Prisoner: Frederick Howe, who has given evidence against me, stated he was a clerk of yours, was he?—Yes.

Prisoner: What sort of a character was he?

The Judge: You cannot ask that question. You can ask him if he could believe Howe on his oath.

Prisoner: Can you believe Howe on his oath?—Not if contradicted by a reputable witness.

Howe was subsequently called and sworn.

The Judge (to Prisoner): I will allow you to ask him a few questions to enable you to contradict the witness, if you will.

The Prisoner: What is the use of asking him any questions? He has been brought here in such a way that no opportunity has been afforded me of rebutting his evidence. How am I to know what questions to ask him?

The Judge: That is your own fault.

The Prisoner (to witness): Do you know John Link?—No.

Prisoner: Do you know George Blane?—No.

Prisoner: Do you know Mr. James Busky?—No, I never heard of him.

Prisoner: Do you know J. T. Smith and Frederick Grey?—No; I never heard of either of them, to the best of my knowledge.

Prisoner: Have you ever stated that you would go to Norwich and swear against me for £20. —Not to my knowledge.

The Judge: Could you have said so without knowing it?—I could not; I am sure I never said so. I will produce my surgeon, if necessary, to show that I came down here to give evidence against my wish.

Prisoner: Then you did feel a little compunction. Have you ever on any occasion said you would come down to Norwich for £20, or for any sum of money, to give evidence against me?—No.

Mr. Hyde was then recalled.

Prisoner: Mr. Hyde, do you recollect hearing William Frederick Howe saying that he would come down to Norwich and swear either way in this case for £20? —I do.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prendergast: I live at 15, David-street, top of Baker-street. This conversation took place at the Wheatsheaf Tavern, in Holborn, on the 4th of December last, and at about eight o'clock in the evening. I am an accountant by profession, and carry on that business in 39, Lamb's Conduit-street. My name is not on the door, nor is there any mark outside to show the business I carry on. I occupy the two rooms on the first floor. I have no business in the Insolvent Debtors Court or in the Court of Bankruptcy. I manage the Blackstone estate, and sometimes act as chairman of an elocution society in a coffee-room belonging to the house where I lodge. I was formerly a licensed victualler, and kept a public-house. I once kept a coffee-shop, and was once in the police. When the witness made use of the words referred to, the company treated them as a joke. I said it was a serious assertion to make, and he (Howe) said he had evidence that would hang Rush. I said he should not say so unless he had evidence to sustain it, for that was a matter of life and death.

Prisoner: It was most shameful and disgraceful.

Mr. Prendergast (to witness): Who paid your expenses down here?—Witness: I don't know his name. He is the agent for the solicitor here, and he gave me £3 to bear my expenses down here.

The Judge: Have you any other witnesses to call?—Prisoner: What is the use of calling witnesses, when I am not allowed to ask them any questions? Why was this man Howe kept back till the eleventh hour, when there was no opportunity of examining him? Was that a way to have justice done to a prisoner?

The Judge: I cannot hear those speeches.

Prisoner: Well, then, I shall call no more witnesses.

Some letters from the prisoner to Mr. Jermy were here put in and read. They were acknowledgments of the gratitude of the prisoner for past favours, and put in to show that there was no feeling of ill-will between the prisoner and the deceased.

Mr. Byles then replied on the whole case, reviewing the evidence of the five witnesses to the transactions which occurred at Stanfield Hall on the evening of the murder, the prisoner frequently interrupting and interposing questions. The learned counsel concluded by remarking that, taking into consideration the fact that many great crimes were sometimes committed without any assignable motive, he thought it had been very plainly shown, looking at the ordinary course of human nature, that in the present case the party charged had a very cogent motive to accomplish the deaths of the two unfortunate gentlemen who had met so untimely an end.

His Lordship asked the Jury whether they were so exhausted as not to be able to devote a few hours' attention to the charge. If they thought they could not give their attention to it, they might adjourn; but if they thought their attention was quite alive and awake, he was ready to go on.

The Jury having signified their desire to hear the charge,

The Judge said: Gentlemen of the Jury, your decision, in this case, must be formed exclusively and entirely on the testimony you have heard in court; and, as that is the case, the first point to which I shall invite your attention is, that you are to consider exactly what the fact is that we are now inquiring into. We are now inquiring into the murder of Mr. Isaac Jermy, and into what circumstances he came by his end. That you must learn from the testimony given in the few preceding days. It is detailed by a number of witnesses, and of that it would be idle to pretend there could be any doubt whatever. But I shall call your attention to what the particular circumstances of the case are, by placing

THE MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.

We noticed this tragical occurrence last week, and now subjoin the details which have since been elicited in evidence:—

On Friday week, a man named John Gleeson Wilson, who was taken into custody on the previous day, charged with being the person who perpetrated the horrible murder at the house of Mrs. Henrichson, Leveson-street, underwent examination, and evidence was elicited which left little doubt that he was the murderer. In the forenoon he was taken up to the Southern Hospital, in order that the servant-girl might have an opportunity of giving her evidence as to his identity. He was brought into the room with six or seven others, when the girl immediately pointed him out as the man who lodged at her mistress's house, and made the brutal attack upon them on Wednesday last.

The following is the statement of the girl (Mary Parr), which was reduced to writing:—She said she lived as servant with Mrs. Henrichson, whose husband was at sea. Wilson, who was present, took lodgings at their house for a month. He came on Tuesday night. Her mistress went out the next morning to market between nine and ten o'clock, and she was cleaning the front parlour. Her mistress had two children—the elder, George, five years old, and the younger, John Alfred, three years old. The children were left in the house with her when her mistress went to market. They were in the front parlour, and the prisoner in the back. In a few minutes after he came from the back-parlour, with a newspaper in his hand, and asked her the price of a set of fire-irons, and of the fender and card-tables. He struck the children on the head with the newspaper in full, and sent them out of the room, but the eldest opened the door again. The prisoner had the tongs in his hand, and asked her the price of them, and she was at the time cleaning the shovel. She did not remember him saying anything, but he then struck her with the tongs somewhere on the head, and knocked her down; and she did not remember anything more, except lying there. The children were in the room when he struck her, but where they went afterwards she did not know. She never saw her mistress after that. She was near the fire-side when he struck her, and remembered nothing afterwards. She had lived nearly five years with her mistress. Had been to Mr. Arkin's office lately, where she received £10 for her mistress. Her mistress had a green purse, also a watch and chain, which were those shown to her. (These articles were found upon the prisoner when he was detained at the police-office.) The prisoner had no luggage with him, but said he was expecting it. A note came to him that morning, which he said was from his governor, telling him he need not be in a hurry to come to work. He said he must wait for his clothes. She did not know that her mistress wore her watch that morning. The prisoner had no money, and he borrowed sixpence from her mistress. When the lad brought the note, the prisoner had but threehalf-pence out of the sixpence, and her mistress lent him threehalf-pence more to give the lad. The prisoner only slept in the house one night.

The prisoner, on being asked, declined to put any questions.

In the afternoon the prisoner was brought up for examination before the stipendiary magistrate (Mr. Rushton).

The principal evidence was that of Edward M'Dermott, who said—I am a labourer, and live in Bannister-street. On Wednesday, about half-past nine o'clock, coming out at the corner of Pitt-street, I met the prisoner. He asked me was I busy. I told him I was not. He asked me if I would carry a letter for him, and he would give me 1d. He gave me the letter, told me to follow him and watch the house he went into, and in five minutes after he went in to knock and ask if a man of the name of Wilson lived there. I was to give in the letter, and then say his master sent this. When I knocked the five minutes were up I rang the bell. The girl opened the door. I asked her if Mr. Wilson lived there. She said "Yes; he stands behind me." I handed him the letter, and he took it out of my hand. The prisoner is the man who took the letter out of my hand. The girl walked into the parlour, and the prisoner after her. I stood at the door till he came out again. He then gave me three penny pieces, and I

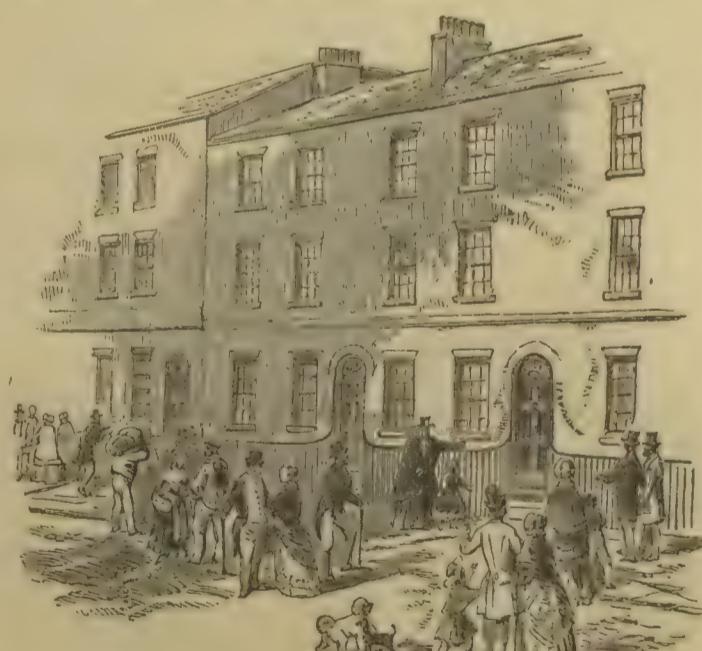
walked away. The letter produced is like the one I took to the house. I can neither read nor write.

Anthony Carney called: I am in the service of Mr. Cox, provision-dealer, Jones-street. On Wednesday last Mrs. Henrichson, whom I knew, came to our shop, about 5 minutes past 11, and ordered a peck of potatoes, which she said she wanted for dinner. I went with them to Leveson-street, and on knocking the door was opened, when I saw a young man. He came in a great perspiration. He opened the door about half way, and I gave him the basket and potatoes, and he returned me the basket. Just at that time Mrs. Henrichson came towards the door, and she walked in, and I walked away. I thought I might be hanged by the neck until you be dead; and may the Lord Almighty have mercy on your guilty soul!

During the delivery of this address the majority of the persons present were moved to tears. The solemnity and earnestness of manner in which the learned Baron delivered his address had a perceptible effect on the minds of the audience. Six days of incessant labour have fallen to the lot of the learned Baron; and it may be safely affirmed that on no previous occasion has a Judge displayed more patience or more discriminating judgment than Baron Rolfe has exhibited in this case of the Stanfield-hall murders.

Rush was immediately removed, and, contrary to general expectation, he said not a single word. The Court then broke up.

Our Illustrations show the exterior of the Court-house, with the arrival of the Judge; and the interior of the Court-house, with the witness, Eliza Chestney (on a litter), giving her evidence.



LEVESEN-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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The prisoner was again brought up on Saturday for further examination, before the Mayor and Mr. Rushton. The new evidence adduced was that of Jacob Sarmal, a hairdresser, who shaved him on Wednesday evening, and who noticed blood on his wrist. The prisoner spoke to him about buying a watch at the cost of a passage to New York. George Moore, a pawnbroker's assistant, also identified him as the man who had offered to pledge his gold watch produced (Mrs. Henrichson's). At the close of the proceedings the prisoner was duly committed for trial. He is a man of about 30 years of age, and bears the appearance of a respectable sea man. His countenance is extremely un



THIBETAN SHEEP, AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

THIBETAN SHEEP

AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

MORRCROFT was the first traveller, we believe, who noticed the peculiar race of sheep inhabiting the Transhimalayan district of Ladak. Subsequent observations having confirmed his opinion as to the quality of their flesh and wool, the Hon. East India Company have imported a flock which originally consisted of fourteen sheep and ewes, but which was increased by the birth of six lambs during the passage. The whole flock has been sent, for a short time, to the Gardens of the Zoological Society, previous to their distribution among the landed proprietors whose possessions are best adapted by soil and climate for naturalizing this mountain variety in the British islands. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to receive four of these sheep, probably destined for Balmoral; and we have heard that the remainder are to be presented to certain noblemen distinguished by their interest in agriculture, but whose names it would at present be premature to disclose.

We are happy to avail ourselves of this opportunity afforded to our artist of presenting to our readers a characteristic sketch of these animals, to which the remoteness of their origin, and the great difficulty of transporting them, attach a general interest, independent of that which they must necessarily possess in the eyes of the breeder, who will perceive in them the possible germ of an improved stem in our own hill races. We are informed that the flock was obtained in the first instance, and transmitted to Calcutta, by Captain Cunningham, the Hon. Company's Commissioner on the Tibet frontier.

Specimens have also been given to the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Mr. Talbot, of Marquham, who all take a great interest in the experiment.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The temporary building represented in the Engraving, has just been constructed in a substantial manner, for the purpose of affording accommodation to the drawing-office, whilst the old office is undergoing such alterations and improvements as the continued increase of business requires. The present total of private deposits in the Bank of England amounts to £10,000,000 sterling; and all the multifarious transactions connected with such a vast mass of business, will take place for the present in the above temporary structure, which is in a garden formerly the churchyard of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, the site of which entire parish was, many years since, absorbed in some additional accommodation requisite for the Bank.

The garden is viewed from the beautiful apartment occupied by the Directors at their weekly meeting, and by the proprietors at their general courts. It has two remarkably fine lime trees, and various shrubs, which have a refreshing appearance in summer. Special orders were given that the fine trees should

not be injured; and so rigorously has this order been carried out, that the building has been erected without damage to a single branch, though the trunks of the trees are contained within the building, and pass through the roof, leaving some of the branches in the temporary office.

The increased heat of the interior of the building has caused these branches to put forth their leaves earlier than usual; and thus the business of the office appears to be carried on in an exotic arboretum.

Curiously enough, this is the second time that the trees have thus been enclosed, as about fifteen years ago a temporary office was built in a similar situation, and the trees escaped without injury.

Under this building are deposited the remains of a gentleman of the name of Serkins, 60 years ago in the employment of the Bank of England, to whom the Bank Directors allowed burial at the request of his relatives; as, from his extraordinary height, they feared that in any other situation some second John Hunter would secure the skeleton, to place beside the giant of O'Brien, in the Royal College of Surgeons.

M. PROUDHON.

The recent career of this political visionary has strangely exemplified the *bon mot* so often applicable to his countrymen: "On danse sur un volcan." M. Proudhon's paper, *Le Peuple*, "has been ately almost daily seized and confiscated for seditious and inflammatory language," said our Paris Correspondent, last week; and, in Thursday's latest news from Paris, we have the following paragraph:—"Le Peuple, M. Proudhon's journal, has been again seized, and is to be prosecuted for a libel on the President of the Republic." All this is, undoubtedly, the indignant outpouring of Proudhon's Socialistic wrath at his recent defeat in what his entire course shows to have been the main object of his existence.

Proudhon was born in 1809, of parents in humble circumstances, at Besançon, the birthplace, by the way, of Fourier; and where Proudhon began life as a compositor in a printing-office. This printing-office he afterwards occupied on his own account; but some years since, he quitted Besançon for an engagement in a mercantile house at Lyons. In his youth he was much attached to metaphysical, philological, and theological studies; but he subsequently became familiar with questions of banking, inland navigation, and general traffic. In 1839, whilst still residing at Besançon, he produced his first work, an essay "On the Celebration of the Sabbath," the Academy of Besançon having offered a prize for the best memoir on that subject; but, as Proudhon's memoir contained opinions on social points to which the Academy could not subscribe, it did not gain their approbation, and the author published it himself. For the same learned Society, he produced, in the following year, a second essay, entitled "What is Property," in which the anti-social doctrines that had appeared in his first essay were developed with such audacity, that when it was printed, the Society pub-

licly disclaimed all connexion with it. The book, however, became widely known; and, being read in some circles of Paris, it apprised people there of an eccentric paradoxical being living at Besançon; whilst the attention of the Minister of Justice having been called to it, the author narrowly escaped prosecution as an enemy of public order. The impression made by this treatise was renewed, from time to time, by subsequent works from the same pen, including a "Second Memoir on Property;" a pamphlet entitled "A Warning to Proprietors;" a volume "On the Creation of Order in Humanity," published in 1843; and a large work published in 1846, named "Economic Contradictions on the Philosophy of Misery;" besides tracts on "Credit and Currency," and on the "Competition between Canals and Railways." It was only a month or two before the Revolution of 1848 that Proudhon, then about 39 years of age, went to reside at Paris, presenting himself to persons who had already known him through his books, as a man of spare and somewhat peculiar figure, with severe hirsute visage, and wearing spectacles.

"To give an idea of Proudhon to those who have not seen any of his writings is impossible," says the writer of a very able paper in the *North British Review*, No. 20. "To say that he is a Socialist, or even that he is the most daring and profound of Socialists, is to call up a notion very insufficient. Of an intellect that one would call enormous, plying a remorseless logic, bringing into literature a plainness of speech quite unusual, and paying deference to hardly any man or sect that he names, one regards him at first as a great scornful misanthropist dealing blows out of sheer hate. Even then, however, one admits his gifts as a writer—the terrible energy of his style, the almost blasting eloquence that bursts up amid his algebraic reasonings, the resistless force with which he makes the French language go down to depths that it rarely seems to reach. At length, through some characteristic passage, one sees him better, and recognises in him a man whose mood is that of fierce and universal intolerance. Not as a smooth-tongued flatterer does he come before the people, with the French balderdash in his mouth of *gloire, honneur, &c.*, but as a task-master with a whip of scorpions. That crime is punishable and retribution just; that work is obligatory; that marriage is holy, and all unchastity an offence against nature; that a lie is a murder of the intelligence; that law is not the expression of will, either individual or general, but the *dictamen* of conscience applied by reason; that he who provokes to *debauch* by word or witness is infamous; and that he who denies God, is frantic—such are the sayings that Proudhon seems to rest in and recur to, careless whether or not, to use one of his own expressions, his readers may find the medicine too harsh, the brewage too bitter. Though he marches, therefore, in the same general direction as the Socialists, it is in a character quite his own, and with a disposition ever and anon to knock one of them down." Caussidière, for example, loving him, as he says, extremely, yet cannot but lament very much that waywardness which leads him, in his fits of despondency, "to turn round on his own supporters, and to treat men as if they were nine-pins. On many points, Proudhon is at one with the Economists."



M. PROUDHON.

With all this show of moral strictness as a theorist, however, Proudhon's heresies of general doctrine are more stupidous, more subversive of the fabric of society, than the paradoxes of all other writers put together. The most startling of these heresies is M. Proudhon's explanation of the misery that is in the world, which he affects to trace to that peculiar modification of the sentiment of justice that constitutes the idea of Property. "This idea of Property, this notion that a man can, in any circumstances whatever, truly say of a thing, 'This is mine,' this belief that any individual can possess a right to a simple atom of the earth's substance or its produce beyond that varying fraction that would remain to him if the whole sum to be shared were perpetually divided afresh by the whole number of those that were to share it—this idea, this notion, this belief Proudhon undertakes to prove to be fallacious, unjust, null, disastrous, and damnable," in his "Qu'est-ce que la Propriété?" and the horrible formula in which he has expressed, and, as it were, summed up, for practical purposes, all his various notions, is, probably, familiar to the reader—"Property is Robbery, La Propriété c'est le Vol."

"Although," says the *North British* reviewer, "the main doctrine of Proudhon is directly antagonistic to the creed of the St. Simonians, denouncing their propertoriality in material respects which they consecrate; although the same doctrine is also repugnant to the creed of the Fourierists, who, moreover, would repudiate Proudhon's notions respecting property as vehemently as he would scorn theirs respecting co-operation; and although, finally, even the Communists, with whom he agrees on the great point of equality of condition, find no favour with this eccentric apostle of anarchy, but are rather maulied by him whenever they cross his path; yet, the general nature of his speculations is such, that he takes rank fairly enough in that temporary coalition of the three sects known by the name of the Socialists. Nay, more, one can see that, for several years before his appearance in public life, his doctrines must have been insinuating themselves, through his books, into the general mass of Socialistic opinion, and affecting, more or less, the language of all the sects that have been named, but particularly of the Communists."

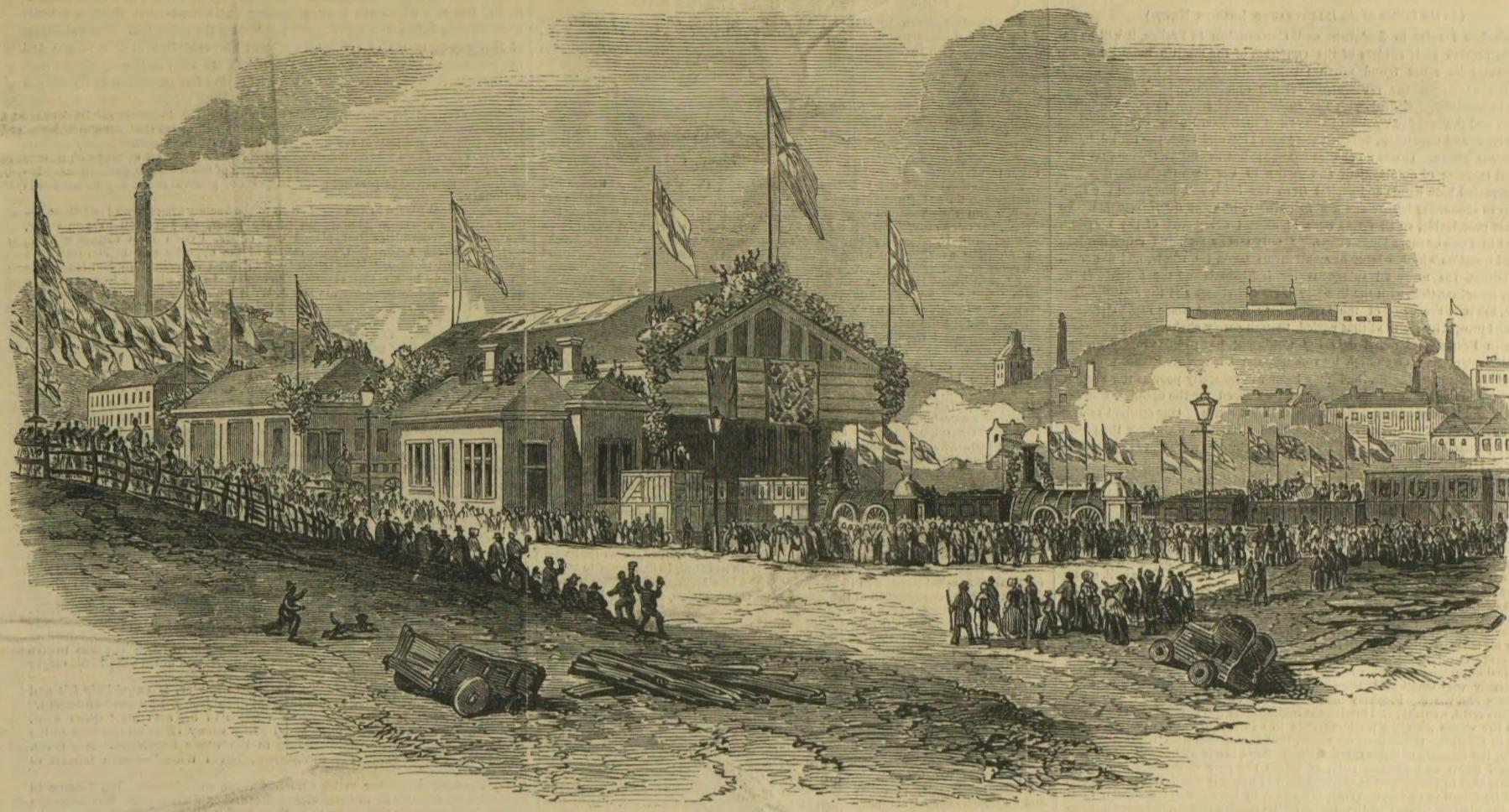
It was only, however, after his arrival in Paris that Proudhon became fully known. Immediately after the Revolution, his hand might be recognised in the *Représentant du Peuple*; and in the Club de la Révolution, seated beside Barbès, Leroux, and Thore, might be seen the figure of the anarchist with spectacles: whilst such already was his prominence, that he was one of the Socialist or democratic leaders named at the election, as candidate for the Department of the Seine, though he was not among the five members returned. At the election in June, he was, however, more fortunate; being one of the three leading Socialists gained by the Assembly. Then came the pressing question of the Ateliers Nationaux, and the unfortunate decree of the 22d of June; and once more unhappy Paris was plunged into Revolution. Under the protection of Cavaignac, the Assembly continued its sittings; but, apart from the proceedings instituted in relation to the insurrection, the only discussion of much interest, was that on the proposition of Proudhon—that the State should appropriate, partly by way of tax, and partly by way of credit, a third part of all the rents of France, whether of lands or houses, and a third part of all the interest due on capital. This astounding attempt of the anarchist to carry his theories into actual practice, was put down by universal negative. Thiers, on the 26th of July, gave in a report of committee unanimously reprobating the proposal; and, on the 31st, after Proudhon had delivered from the tribune a speech in reply, in which he dared the Assembly single-handed, drubbed Thiers and the Socialists too, and attacked property, the validity of contracts, universal suffrage, and a hundred other things, he was met with a vote declaring his opinions to be odious.

The discussion on the Right to Labour followed, and the Socialists were beaten by 596 to 187. Their only demonstrations are now at banquets. Proudhon has been caricatured in the illustrated newspapers, in the stinging satire of "Jérôme Paturot," and upon the Parisian stage; and thus has Socialism deservedly become the established subject of public derision and of general hate.

The Rev. W. Stow, who has lately been preferred to the Incumbency of Dilton Marsh, Wilts, from his curacy in Sherborne, has just received numerous marks of the esteem in which he is held by all classes. His congregations at Sherborne and Castleton have presented him with a magnificent figure clock, white marble and mat gilt, standing, with its shade and pedestal, upwards of two feet in height. He has also been presented with a Bagster's Polyglot Bible, and his lady with a handsome silver flower vase, the gift of the factory girls.



TEMPORARY DRAWING-OFFICE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.



OPENING OF THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY AT PLYMOUTH.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY TO PLYMOUTH.

ON Monday, this line of railway was opened to the terminal station in Plymouth, with great *éclat*. The first train arriving at the station was the down London mail train, at about six o'clock in the morning; but it had been determined that the north mail train, which arrives at 1.20, should be considered the opening train; and by the period it became due, the streets adjoining, and the approaches to the station, as well as all places affording accommodation for witnessing the passing of the trains, were crowded with spectators.

On the opening train approaching the station, with its gay decorations, the bands struck up "The Conquering Hero Comes," and the train came steadily into the station, amidst the reiterated cheering of the assembled thousands. On

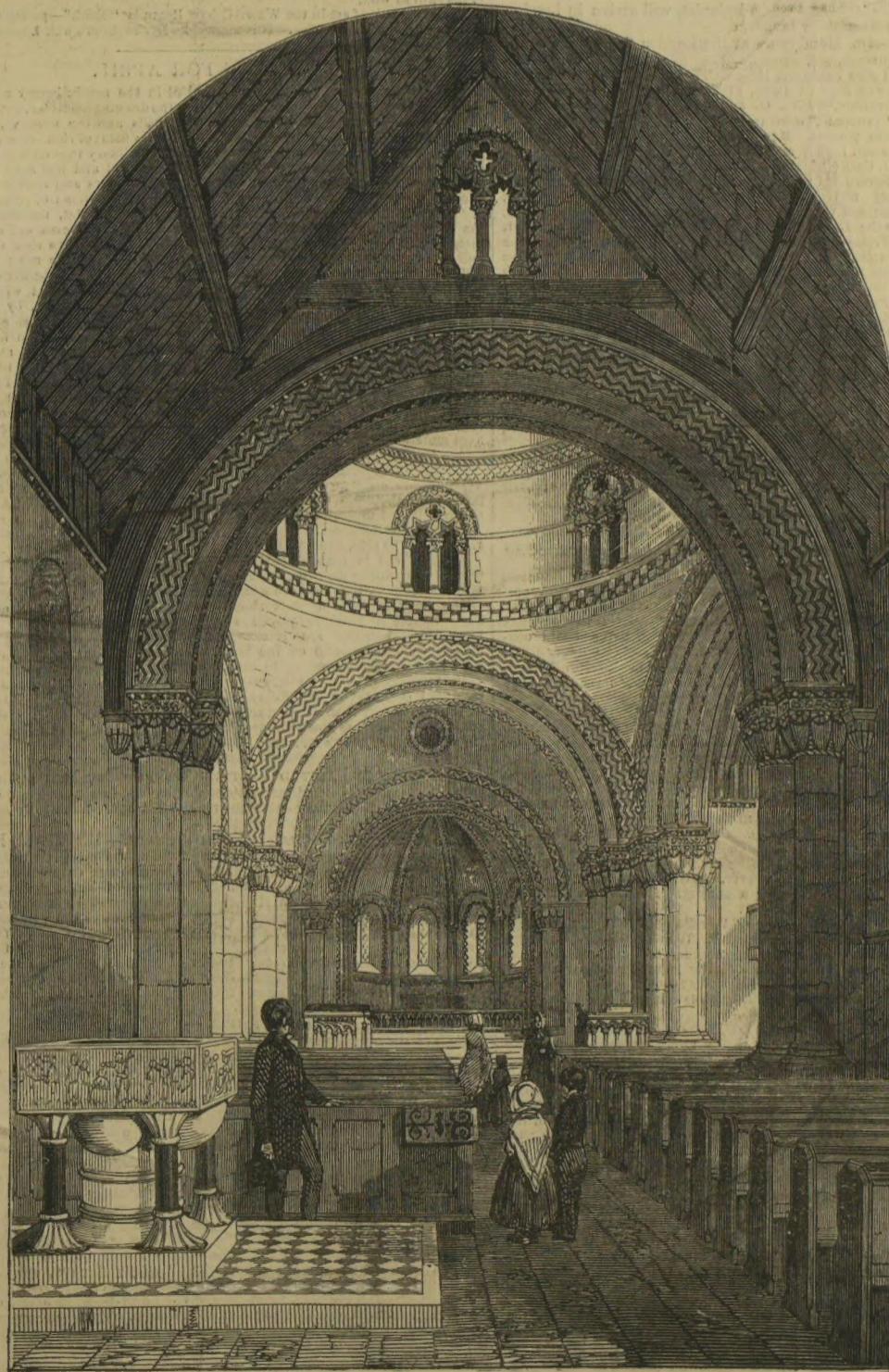
the train stopping, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Thomas Woolcombe, Esq., Sir A. Buller, and some other Directors, and I. K. Brunel, Esq., the engineer, stepped on the platform, when the Mayors of Plymouth and Devonport presented addresses to the Chairman, who replied briefly.

The Mayor of Plymouth then invited the Chairman and Directors to a *dîîîner* at the Royal Hotel, at which 120 guests were present.

Our Artist has pictured the lively ceremony of the opening, the station gaily dressed with evergreens and numerous flags, and the entire scene presenting a festal spectacle of great beauty. In the distance are seen Mount Edgecumbe the Battery, and the hill of Stonehouse.

ST. PETER'S NEW CHURCH, CHELTENHAM.

This Church erected mainly by public subscription, and appropriated almost



INTERIOR OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. PETER, AT CHELTENHAM.

entirely to the free use of the poor, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of th diocese, on Thursday morning, the 22nd inst.: after the services a collection was made to the amount of £28.

The edifice is from the design of Mr. S. W. Daukes: it is in the Norman-Romanesque style, and consists of a chancel, and north and south transepts, with a central circular tower and lantern. We have, for reasons we are about to explain engraved the beautiful interior of this Church.

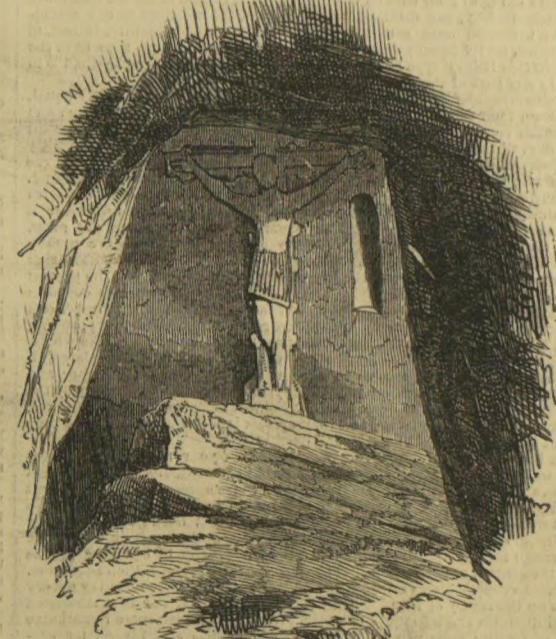
The principal feature consists in the construction of the large central circular tower, open the entire height (about ninety feet), which, with its elegant triforium, produces internally an imposing effect. The tower appears to spring from the apices of the four large semicircular arches, but in reality is supported by the domed spandrels, the weight on the arches being counterbalanced by the mass of masonry forming the exterior angles as broaches from the square to the octagon, and from the octagon to the circle, the whole weight resting, of course, upon the four massive corner pillars. The roofs, which are open, are constructed with common rafters and principals, having semicircular blades resting on carved stone corbels. The Chancel, which is elevated on six steps, and paved with encaustic tiles, is fitted up with a massive oak communion-table, elevated on a foot pace of encaustic tiles; a handsome copy of the Glastonbury monastic chair being placed stall-wise on each side of it. The communion rails are massive, and at the same time afford an excellent imitation of Norman oak carving. The pulpit, of Painswick stone, is placed at the north-east angle of the tower, and is quadrilateral, having sunk arcing on three of its sides. The reading-desk, similar in form, is executed in oak, and placed on the south-east angle of the tower. The font (which is the gift of a private party) stands immediately on the left hand as the Church is entered by the north porch, and is, with the exception of the designs on the panels, a copy of that in Lincoln Cathedral.

The whole of the Church is fitted up with suitable open benches of stained deal and will accommodate 1000 persons.

To the builder, Mr. Thomas Haines, great praise is due for the manner in which the work has been executed throughout his contract.

CRUCIFIX IN CARCLIFF TOR, DERBYSHIRE.

THIS interesting relic of bygone ages is but little known. It is sculptured in good relief, in the red-grit rock, of which a small cave is composed in the side of Carcliff Tor, near the lowly village of Rowsley, in Derbyshire. The Cru-



CRUCIFIX IN CARCLIFF TOR, DERBYSHIRE.

cifix, which is about four feet in height, is sculptured in a recess on the right hand as you enter the cave; and by its side is a niche, of rude workmanship intended most probably as a receptacle for a lamp. The features of the effigy are defaced, and the legs broken below the knees, but in other respects the figure is little damaged. It has been supposed that the cave in which this Crucifix is carved was the abode of an anchorite, or a place of pilgrimage.

TELEGRAPHING IN THE UNITED STATES.—The President's inaugural address was telegraphed from Philadelphia to St. Louis, commencing operations at fifty-five minutes past twelve o'clock on the day of its delivery. It was received at St. Louis by one o'clock, and at Galena it arrived still earlier. The address was published on the afternoon of its delivery in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. John's, New Brunswick, Portland, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Richmond, Albany, Galena, and the following morning in New Orleans. The news from England by the *Canada* mail steamer was published in Philadelphia a day and a quarter before that steamer reached Boston, and more than two days before her mails were received in Philadelphia. It was forwarded by express from Halifax to St. John's, New Brunswick, and telegraphed thence to Philadelphia, from which city it was sent south to New Orleans, and west to St. Louis, and even Galena, which places it reached the same day.

The Earl of Carlisle has signified his intention of presiding over the tenth anniversary festival of King's College Hospital, on the 12th proximo, when it is anticipated an effort will be made to speed the intended enlargement of the institution and to liquidate a debt of nearly £400, incurred last year, in consequence of a deficiency in the income.

CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH, WHO HAVE HAD NO REVOLUTION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir.—Before I refer to Socialism and Communism in France, it will be desirable to remind your readers of the condition of the English, amongst whom these systems have not found much favour. Just prior to the first French Revolution a process the reverse of dividing and sub-dividing the soil commenced in England. Coeval with the application of steam to manufacturing purposes, and the rapid extension of the cotton manufacture by the inventions of Arkwright and Crompton, between the years 1780 and 1790, the consolidation of farms was begun. It was no chance change; but the necessary consequence of a great increase of employment and wealth in the manufacturing districts, which attracted both hands and capital from the land, and compelled the agriculturists to economise labour and use machinery, like the manufacturers. To make that practicable, small farms were in almost every part of the kingdom combined into one or more large farms. I only state a fact, and enter not into the vexed question whether large or small farms be on the whole, and under all circumstances, the more advantageous for individuals and the State. It is, however, notorious, that, with the increase of manufactures and the consolidation of farms, towards the close of the last century, England made rapid strides in wealth and prosperity; and at that period, though sorely shaken by the tempest that rose in France and raged over the Continent, her people stood firm, and resisted all temptation to change by violence the Government and property. Had they not been prosperous, had they been as generally poor as the French, it may be doubted, though no proof can be offered for the opinion, whether England would not have been revolutionized like France. Our opulent middle classes, our prosperous artisans and well-paid labourers, who were then conspicuous for their loyalty and attachment to the church, were the safeguards of the altar and the throne.

In France property was changed, and the revolutionary state assumed a control over it. In England property was respected; and, though the State made large demands on it, they were freely conceded, and it was neither seized nor subjected to the control of the State. The two countries carried on for many years a long war with each other, similarly exhausting and expensive for both, but more expensive for England than France. At its termination, however, though a considerable degradation of our labouring classes must be admitted as a consequence of the war and our monetary policy, the condition of the bulk of our people was much superior to that of the French; and every year since, that superiority has become more marked. To deny the existence here of a great multitude of paupers and of men who work for small wages, and have nothing else—to deny the existence of great poverty and great distress amongst us, and the necessity of a remedy for them, would be absurd; but, accompanying comparative poverty and distress, there is a large and ever-increasing middle class in the possession of all the physical enjoyments that opulence can bestow. Such a numerous class, still comparatively very small in France, constitutes one great distinction between society here and there. Property has been respected in England, and a numerous, powerful, wealthy, and intelligent middle class has multiplied very much, giving to the whole society a predominance in wealth, the equal of which exists nowhere in Europe. It has been observed, that in contrast with the beggars of poor Italy, the beggars of Germany and Switzerland are opulent persons; and it may be laid down as a general rule, of which the poor in our country are an illustration, that in proportion as the standard of living is high, the lowest class of all will be raised in comfort. Tried, therefore, by the general standard of opulence, as mainly established by the wealth of the middle classes, the poor of England are proportionally better off than the poor of any other country of Europe.

Of the general physical well-being of our people, as contra-distinguished from the French, I need quote no other proof than the quantity of bread and meat consumed on an average by each person in the two countries, mentioned in my last communication. The Englishman consumes 20 ounces of bread, and 6 of meat, per day; the Frenchman 10 ounces of the former, and 13 of the latter. It would be perfectly easy, by referring to tables of imports and exports, by comparing the carriages, railways, and ships of the two nations, to bring out in a prominent manner the general fact of the greater wealth of England than of France; but I am not compiling a statistical work, nor would your space allow of the comparison in detail. I must presume, therefore, that the superiority of England in this respect is too notorious to require, for your readers, any elucidation. But I must call their attention to the fact, that, in conjunction with this admitted superiority, a great respect for property has been cherished amongst us, and that the increase of wealth has been accompanied by its more equal diffusion, and an approximation to a true system of fraternity, which our neighbours have vainly tried to bring about by violent political changes.

Without referring back to the time when the Conqueror disturbed the whole of England amongst his captains, or to the period immediately after the Reformation, when the troops of mendicants nourished by the alms of the Church were forced into notice by losing their support, and were swept away by the sword or the gallows, or to the later period of the Revolution, when their great numbers suggested the idea of re-establishing slavery as the only cure for pauperism—the estimated number of beggars at that period in England was 1,320,000, or, in proportion to the population, two and a half times as large as the pauperism of the present day; without entering into these points of historical detail, I content myself with reminding your readers, that, at no very remote period, the habitations of the people might be described as consisting of two classes, vast castles and palaces, such as still remain at Arundel, Warwick, and Alnwick, and hovels or very mean houses, such as may yet be seen in our ancient towns and cities. Within the memory of many old people, and within only recent historical records, open, in fact, to the observation of every man, the house accommodation of the bulk of the community has been amazingly improved, and hovels and mean houses have been changed for roomy and more comfortable dwellings, villas, and mansions. England is now almost covered with towns, and around them all there branch away long rows and streets of elegant houses, numerous villas with their gardens and paddocks, and splendid mansions with their little parks, all inhabited by persons comparatively opulent. While the number of mere labourers in agriculture did, for a considerable period, positively decline, and the number of mere manual labourers in other arts has not much augmented, the number of engineers, artists, professional men of all descriptions, with manufacturers, and persons living at their ease on the profit of their capital or on the interest of money, supported by, and dividing amongst them, the products of our machinery, has increased most astonishingly. A more glorious picture, in fact, of vast opulence, pretty equally diffused over a large space, can be seen from the top of Primrose Hill—a type of the opulence diffused over England—than is to be seen in any part of the world.

The enjoyment of all the individuals of the middle classes is pretty equal. Their houses, their furniture, their dresses are all made pretty much alike; and in substantial comfort, equally warmed apartments, equally good nourishment and clothing, all the middle classes, including the bulk of the artisans, are nearly equal. Comfortable broad cloth, flannel, and cotton constitute in the main the dresses of all; the poor procure them, and the rich can have no better clothing. Their utensils, their knives, their drinking-vessels may differ in elegance of form and ornament, but they are generally made of similar materials, and there is no important difference between the most common and the richest cut glass, between the most costly china and ordinary earthenware. Both are equally cleanly. All the people travel, too, pretty much in the same manner. The rich can command nothing superior to the steamboat and the railroad, and the poorest are carried by the same vehicles. The most opulent may have softer cushions or a little more spacious accommodation, but they arrive at their journey's end at the same moment with the rest. Our progress, under our respect for property, has been to raise all, as we learn from the example of rails, a type of the whole, to the highest, the best, and the latest stage of improvement. It has placed all on that level, and, as yet, the more opulent have reached none higher and better. Our neighbours, progress under their system of regulating property by the state, of dividing it by law, is downwards or towards Socialism and Communism, the original and the lowest level; and their system tends to degrade all and keep all in that condition of equal poverty and destitution.

I think I have said enough to direct the attention of your readers to the phenomena which are the proper elements of a good judgment, and to enable them to convince themselves that our progress since the commencement of the first French Revolution has been very rapid towards an equality of condition, on a higher level—which our neighbours have sought, but have not attained, by their political commotions. That a true fraternity has at the same time extended itself through the community, and is extending, is proved by our care for the poor, by the general attention now paid to their health, to promote their education, and to check crime, treating criminals with kindness, and assuaging every misery that falls on the family of man. Equality is not complete, nor is brotherhood perfect in kindness and affection; but both have become much more remarkable features of English society, with its growth of opulence and respect for property, than of French society, with its comparative decay and its forcible seizure and division of the soil.

Though my letter is already long, I must notice another remarkable feature common to our own country and the United States. There, even more than here, the state refrains from interfering with private rights; there, even more than here, the right of property is respected both by individuals and the Government; and there, as well as here, private enterprise has adorned and improved the community beyond all that has been done for the people by the Governments of Europe. Our steam-boats plying on rivers and crossing the ocean—our railways, our telegraphs—are all the offspring of private enterprise; they far surpass every thing of the kind in any part of Europe, and are only equalled, if any where, in the United States, where, also, gigantic works, shaming the proudest achievements of the proudest States, have been accomplished by private enterprise. Than the Croton aqueduct, for supplying New York with water, the whole world can boast nothing superior; than the exploration of the continent, at the expense of Jacob Astor, history records no more patriotic enterprise; but both seem likely now to be surpassed by the exertions of Mr. Aspinwall, who, at his own cost, and by means of a fortune acquired in steam navigation, is to unite, by a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, the Atlantic and the Pacific. I conclude, sir, by saying that, to nourish enterprise, to increase and diffuse wealth, to promote equality and fraternity, and to raise all men to a higher and a higher state of civilization, we must sedulously cherish in all a respect for private property; and equally oppose the governments which would appropriate it by taxation, on pretence of serving the people; and charlatans who, fancying themselves wiser than Nature, would reduce the industries and the idle to an equality of destitution and of suffering.—I am, &c.

T. H. J.

MUSIC.

MDLLE. LIND'S CONCERT AT EXETER HALL.

The Concert given by Mdlle. Lind at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday night, was fully and fashionably attended. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence, and were most royally received, the "National Anthem" being performed, Mdlle. Lind singing the first verse simply and energetically. In the reserved seats, the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Marchioness of Douro and Miss Burdett Coutts, was recognised and much cheered. Benedict was the conductor, and had collected a very superb orchestra of about 130 performers, with Sainton as first violin, Lindley as first violoncello, and Howett as first double bass: there were also Rousselot, Lucas, Phillips, Hausmann, Blagrove, Hill, Hughes, Nadaud, Tolbecque, Barret, G. Cooke, Baumann, Prospere, Cioffi, Harper, Williams, Jarrett, Platt, and other distinguished instrumentalists.

The choral strength was judiciously selected from the professional bodies and the London Sacred Harmonic Society. Altogether, there was an effective ensemble; and the execution of the Coronation Anthem of Handel, "Zadoc the Priest," at once proved that there was quality as well as quantity. This piece was followed by Handel's bravura song, from "Samson," "Let the bright seraphim," cleverly sung by Mdlle. Lind, with the trumpet accompaniment superbly played by T. Harper, junior. But it was reserved for Haydn's "Creation" to develop the great powers of Mdlle. Lind in the sacred school, and, as in the "Elijah" of Mendelssohn, she made a great impression on her auditory. She sustained the whole of the music allotted to the soprano in the "Creation," and she did this with untiring force, for at the conclusion she sang with much more effect than at the commencement. Her first solo was "The marvellous wish." The air is admirably adapted for her exquisite upper notes, and she ascended to the C in alt, and sustained it, beautifully in tune. Her next display was in the air "With verdure clad," which she has sung at the concert of Mdlle. Dulcken and Balfé. It is not so conveniently noted for her register as the other portions of the oratorio; but she sang it with a delicate appreciation of the composer's intentions. In the second part she had the air "On mighty pens," and a magnificent reading she gave of this elegant inspiration. She introduced a novel effect, by the holding note on the first syllable of the word "coo-ing;" nothing could be more captivating than this new reading, with which Haydn himself would have been enchanted. Her vocalisation in this air illustrated the words, "From every bush and grove resound the nightingale's delightful notes." The remainder of the soprano part is in the concerted pieces. It was in the two duos in the concluding part, "By thee with bliss," and the "Graceful consort," that Mdlle. Lind crowned her successful evening's exertions by an extraordinary achievement, especially in the last-mentioned duo, into which she imported a warmth and tenderness that won immense plaudits from the auditory. Mdlle. Lind has sung in this oratorio at the Festival at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1846, of which the late Mendelssohn was the conductor. Her pronunciation of the English, on this occasion, was excellent, and may serve as a model even to our native singers.

The proceeds of this concert, after deducting the expenses, it is calculated, will give upwards of £700 to the Royal Society of Musicians, the Choral Fund, the Society of Female Musicians, and the Governess' Institution; for it was for the benefit of those admirable institutions that Mdlle. Lind has afforded her gratuitous services; and it must be highly gratifying to her feelings to find that the musical public has so liberally responded to her charitable appeal.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mendelssohn's music to Racine's "Athalia," as performed with the ample resources of the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, was heard to infinitely greater advantage than at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, at the Hanover Rooms, a locality too limited in size to admit of a colossal choral and extended orchestra. The design of the composer was more palpable by the increased choral and instrumental forces to expound his work, and the effect of the whole was impressive and massive. The solo singers were Mrs. Noble, Miss A. and Miss M. Williams. The overture and march, the trio "Hearts feel that love thee," and the duo "Even blessed child;" the choruses "O Sinal," "Behold Zion, behold," "Depart, depart," "Lord, let us hear thy voice," produced a great effect. Mr. Vandenhoff recited Mr. Bartholomew's illustrative verses of Racine's tragedy with dignity and feeling. Prior to the "Athalia," the "Hymn of Praise" of Mendelssohn was repeated. The night's programme, conducted by Costa, was a great Mendelssohn treat.

On Wednesday night, there was a remarkably fine performance of Handel's "Messiah," according to the annual custom of the society in the holy week. The Hall was crowded in every part, and the sublime oratorio was listened to with reverential feelings of delight and admiration. Miss Birch and Miss Dolby, Sims Reeves and Phillips, sang the solo, and were most successful in their exertions. Miss Birch is at the head of the English singers—the sacred school. Miss Dolby's lovely voice is heard to the greatest advantage in the "Messiah;" and Reeves's breadth of style and physical power tell amazingly in the music of the tenor.

Schilhoff, the eminent composer and pianist, will arrive in London for the season, on the 15th inst.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—On Monday night the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Surman, performed Haydn's "Creation," Miss Birch singing the soprano part, and Miss Thornton, Messrs. C. Graham, Leffler, and Lawler, being the other singers, with Signora Borsi, of Venice, who sang some sacred songs.—On the same evening, Messrs. G. and J. Case gave a concert at the London Tavern. The "Tancredi" overture was executed on fourteen concertinas by the most famed players. Mdlle. F. Lablache, Miss Mirra, Miss Ransford, Miss Birch, Messrs. Leffler and Genge, and Signor F. Lablache, were the vocalists; with Mr. G. Case (violin), Richardson (fute), and Miss Case (piano), as solo players; Mr. G. Severn being the conductor.—The third concert of the Amateur Musical Society was given on Wednesday.—On Thursday night, Mr. Lavent, the composer and violoncello player, gave a concert at Exeter Hall, on the same principle as the London Wednesday Concerts, of which, in fact, it was a continuation.—Friday, the 6th, was the anniversary of the death of the immortal Handel, who expired at the age of 75.—Next Monday will be the sixth concert of the Choral Harmonists.—On Wednesday will be Mr. Lucas's third and last Musical Evening; and the 20th of the London Concerts, at Exeter Hall.—On Thursday will be the first concert at Her Majesty's Theatre, at which Mdlle. Lind will sing. All the music in Mozart's "Flauto Magico" will be performed on this occasion, and Lablache will make his first appearance this season.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE will re-open on Tuesday, with the *début* of Mdlle. Parodi, as *Norma*; *Oroveso*, Signor Lablache.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA will re-open on Tuesday, with "Linda di Chamouni;" Linda, Miss Catherine Hayes; Pierotti, Mdlle. De Meric; their first appearance in England. Antonio, Signor Tamburini.

Although the theatres have not been allowed to be open for dramatic performances this week, yet one or two have been hired by different *artistes* for medleys, &c., which have been tolerably well attended.

Every year, as our old nursery romances, and the fairy stories of the Countess D'Anois, or the popular legends of the History of England become "used up," the ingenuity of the burlesque writers is more and more taxed to find a subject.

This present year the fairy tales have been discarded—that is to say, those properly so called, since it is right and proper that every burlesque should contain a certain number of supernatural personages of some sort or another. The lore of ancient Egypt, the romance and the reality of English history, and the rich stores of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," have formed the subjects of the four new extravaganzas.

Giving precedence to antiquity, we find that the Messrs. Brough have chosen "The Sphinx" for the title of the burlesque at the HAYMARKET. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. James Bland, Miss Reynolds, and Miss P. Horton will play the principal characters; and if, as we learn, the first-named gentleman performs the old Egyptian monster, we can imagine that something especially droll is in store for us.

"The Seven Champions of Christendom," by Mr. Planché, will be the LYCEUM novelty; and the names of the author and management are sufficient to ensure perfection—both in the piece itself and the *mise en scène*. The subject has been treated more than once, as a pantomime, an equestrian spectacle, and a burlesque; this last having been produced during Mr. Davenport's management at the lately-destroyed Olympia. This is, however, of little consequence, inasmuch as every author takes a different view of a subject. The scenery will be, as usual, under the direction of Mr. W. Beverly.

The graceful story of "Noureddin and the Fair Persian" has been dramatised by Mr. Edwards for the PRINCESS'S Theatre. It is remarkable that this charming tale has never been before chosen by the burlesque writers. Miss Emma Stanley enacts the hero, and Miss Kenworthy is the fair Persian slave; whilst Mr. Honey, we are glad to find, has a King, or Sultan, or Caliph, or some Eastern Monarch, allotted to him. This gentleman is our most rising burlesque actor, in Mr. Bland's line. Mr. Oxberry is also in the cast.

The ADELPHI presents no novelty; but "The Enchanted Isle," revived for the nonce, with "The Hop-Pickers," and the new farce, makes a sufficiently attractive bill.

At the MARBLEBONE, Mr. Albert Smith chooses "Guy Fawkes" for his hero: not as the regular "Guy" of the streets, but a smart young adventurer, personified by Miss Saunders, and in love with Blanche, daughter of Lord Montague. Some curious optical effects will illustrate a dream, in the course of the piece: and the progress of the powder-plot, from the first meeting of the conspirators, to the execution on Tower-hill, will be set forth with remarkable historical inaccuracy.

At the STREETS, the old pantomime of "Mother Goose" will be revived, under the direction of Mr. T. Mathews, who will play the *Clown*. We think the last time this harlequinade was performed was some twenty years ago, when it was repeated at Sadler's Wells Theatre, with the younger Grimoldi.

No particular novelties are announced at the other theatres, with the exception of an equestrian spectacle at ASTLEY'S. The closing of DRURY-LANE and the destruction of the OLYMPIA leave two important gaps in the list of the holiday amusements. We hear that the former house is about to be opened for one night for the benefit of the sufferers by the conflagration of the other.

Some very beautiful additions, in the way of works of art, have lately been made to the COLOSSEUM; and the CYCLOPS is daily attended by numerous and superior audiences.

T. H. J.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The twenty-fifth annual Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, has this advantage over preceding exhibitions—that there are fewer pictures than before in the five rooms containing the collection. The exhibition of 1847 was composed of 717 works of art; the exhibition of 1848 of 800, and the present exhibition of 639. Yet the rooms are full, and every picture is as well seen as if the artist had sent his works to the free exhibition at Hyde Park Corner.

Thirty of the thirty-three members composing the incorporated Society of British Artists are contributors to the present exhibition; and the number of artists (without the pale of the Society) who have pictures in the Society's rooms is 292. Viewed as a whole, the exhibition certainly is not an advance on former years; nor is it below the level of the usual run of the Society's Exhibitions. Individual artists are improving; but in point of general merit the exhibition is stationary.

The principal places in the great room of the Society are occupied as follows:—Over the fire-place, in the centre of the room, on your left as you enter, the hanging committee has placed one of Mr. Pyne's most exquisite landscapes, "Wreck Ashore." On the centre of the opposite side is Mr. Herring's latest and best picture, "Market Gardeners," well supported by Mr. Hurst's on one side, and by Mr. C. Baxter on the other. In the place of honour, on the side to your right as you enter, is Mr. J. W. Allen's noble landscape, "The Borrowdale Pass, Cumberland;" and facing it is "The Judgment of Paris," by Mr. Salter. The committee has certainly erred in selecting the best pictures for the best places. The works we have named are certainly not to be surpassed by any other works of the same painters, or by any other artists contributing to the present Exhibition.

The President, Mr. Hurst, has a fine feeling for his art, but, too frequently, a very indifferent eye for colour, and a careless execution. His "Waiting for a Reversion in Expectancy" is a poor weak imitation of Murillo's humbler manner. His "Preparing for the Festa"—a young and lovely woman dressing herself at a glass—is his own style carried to as high an excellence as he has, yet been able to carry it. His portrait of "The Lady of Captain Lyndock Gardner" is simple in its arrangement, with a nice air of the inborn lady about it, and in parts charmingly coloured. His "Daughter of Lord and Lady Crofton," with fawn, deserves a word of approbation.

The Vice-President, Mr. Pyne, has not, as heretofore, confined his skill chiefly to one large picture, but has distributed his art over six comparatively small pictures. Nor has he gone to the Rhine, or the sunnier regions of Italy, for his subjects, as before; but has found them at home, and worked up to the poetry of the scenes he has sought to transfer to his canvas. His "Old Paper-Mill, Berkshire," reminds one of Mr. Lee; his "Wreck Ashore," of Mr. Turner; while his "Oberweisel, on the Rhine," is true to his own light, graceful, and unborrowed pencil.

The large view of "The Pass of Borrowdale, Cumberland," by Mr. J. W. Allen, is a noble landscape, carrying the eye far into the canvas; and embodying with great skill and occasional poetry an ample range of the best description of English scenery. Some of his smaller contributions (he has twelve works in all) are conceived and executed in a spirit and finish akin to his larger performance.

"The Wayfarer," an oval picture, by Mr. C. Baxter, is exquisitely felt and rendered. This should have been a full-length subject, not a mere half-length.

Mr. Boddington has certainly made a stride in his art: his "Quiet Spot, North Wales," with its lovely ferns and its rich sunny effect on the tops of the hills, is one of the very best landscapes in the whole Exhibition. Nor is No. 332, by the same artist—"A Shady Stream, North Wales"—much inferior to the "Quiet Spot."

Mr. Tennant is another artist who has made an advance. His "Scene in Portelet Bay, Jersey—Dead Calm after a Storm" exhibits all the fine invention of a landscape painter in selecting a subject fit for his pencil, and all the dexterity of practised hand in carrying it out.

Mr. Herring's "Market Gardeners" is the best grouped and the best painted picture we have seen from his hand. The texture of the animals is equal to Edwin Landseer.

We wish we could conscientiously praise Mr. Salter his Etty-like efforts in the present Exhibition. He can paint flesh, but he cannot catch expression; and at times he has but a barren idea of female beauty.

Mr. Anthony is less absolutely yellow than hitherto; but his eccentricities are just as great, and want the merit of novelty to recommend them.

Among the successful contributors who are not members, the first place is due to Mr. Noble, for his picture from Pepys—"My wife this day put on first her

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting, went on Monday, to Kew, and visited the Duke of Cambridge.

The Queen, attended by the Countess of Charlemont, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting, visited the Queen Dowager, on Monday, at Marlborough-house, and the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house.

Mr. Henry George Ward, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, has been appointed by her Majesty Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb, R.E., Surveyor of Prisons; Captain D. O'Brien, Inspector of Prisons; and Mr. Vonles, Superintendent of the Hulks, are nominated to form the new Board of Superintendence of the Government Prisons and the Hulks, but without entailing any additional expense, or requiring any further powers from the Legislature beyond those already in existence.

The following appointments in the Order of the Bath have just been announced:—Sir George Grey, Bart., appointed by the Queen a Grand Cross of the Civil Order of the Bath; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Miller, late one of the Deputy Inspectors-General of the Constabulary in Ireland, appointed a Companion of the Civil Order.

Messrs. James Davidson, Charles T. Allison, and C. Humphries have been appointed Legislative Councillors in New Brunswick.

The monument now in progress in the studio of Mr. E. W. Wyon, to be erected by the subscription of his friends to the memory of the late T. S. Cooke, Esq., composer, will shortly be completed, and is to be placed over his grave in Kensal-green Cemetery. The design, illustrative of his art, is classical, though unpretending.

Lord and Lady John Russell, with the rest of her Majesty's Ministers and their ladies, have accepted invitations from the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to a grand banquet on Wednesday, the 25th instant, and cards have been issued to a distinguished circle of the nobility to meet them.

The Cape of Good Hope papers state that the Queen has been graciously pleased to grant to Lady Smith, in consideration of Sir Harry Smith's gallant suppression of the insurrection at Boom Plaats, an allowance from the civil list of £500 a year.

All post-office money orders issued during the month of January last, which have not been presented for payment on Saturday last, have become lapsed orders, and fresh orders must be issued, and a fresh commission charged, before they can be cashed.

The Edinburgh papers mention, last week, that two swallows were observed, on Monday afternoon, winging their way up the valley of the Leven. It is certainly a most unusual thing to see these welcome and beautiful little visitors in Scotland in the month of March.

The quantity of tin exported from Penzance, including Marazion, in the year 1848, was 1571 cwt. 26lb.; from St. Ives, including Hayle, 200 cwt. total, 1771 cwt. 26lb. The total quantity exported during the year 1847 was 5594 cwt.

Letters can be forwarded by the *North Star* to the officers and crews of the ships on the Arctic expedition, if sent to the Admiralty during the present month.

An official account, just published, of all ordnance stores returned from that department to any contractor in the year 1848, for the purpose of being sent to Sicily, gives the following result:—Ten 32-pounders, of 8½ feet and 45 cwt.; four 32-pounders, of 6 feet, and 25½ cwt., returned to Messrs. Hood.

The following papers were issued from the Parliamentary Offices during the week:—Return of alterations in the Spanish Tariff; Lords' amendments to the Out-door Paupers Bill; Trade and Navigation return; Exports of tin; Account of Ordnance stores returned for the purpose of being sent to Sicily.

On Tuesday evening, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Fruiterers' Company and about forty gentlemen of the ward of Farringdon Without.

The annual election of a Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Ireland took place during the week, in Dublin, when J. McDonnell and J. Barlow, Esq.s., the Governor and Deputy-Governor of last year, were re-elected.

At Tavistock, on Saturday night, an old woman, sixty-eight years of age, called Mary Sprague, was sitting before a fire with a boy, eight years of age, when, by some means, the boy set himself on fire. The old woman, in endeavouring to extinguish it, set herself on fire, and they were both enveloped in flame. Assistance was speedily rendered, but the little boy survived only a few hours, and the woman until the next day, Sunday, when she expired.

George Howe, condemned at the York assizes for the murder of his child, at Yarm, was executed on Saturday last, at noon. He seemed to be penitent, but he denied firmly his commission of the deed of which he had been found guilty.

A fish merchant, named Prince, on Sunday, mortally stabbed a man at Ditchingham, in Norfolk, from motives of revenge.

M. Brofferio, the most violent agitator of the war party at Turin, who fled so shamefully when the loss of the battle of Novara was announced in that capital, has arrived at Lyons.

Sir Charles Napier, General-in-Chief of the Indian army, has arrived at Marseilles. He was to have embarked on the 31st for Leghorn, where a steam frigate was waiting to convey him to Malta and Alexandria.

The deliveries of tea from the London warehouses last week were rather smaller than that of the previous week, being 497,028 lb.

A Royal charter of incorporation has been granted to the College of Preceptors.

In the United States, the intense frosts of the winter and early spring have this year extended so far south, that nearly all the orange and lemon-trees in Florida and Louisiana have been killed by it. Even at Havana, in the tropics, people have complained of cold weather.

The river Hudson opened for navigation on the 19th ult. From the south and west districts of the union there is the usual list of casualties attendant upon the breaking up of the frost. The most serious was a breach in the Mississippi banks above New Orleans, which had done much damage to cotton and sugar plantations, and appeared at one time to threaten that city with an inundation.

In navigating the Mississippi, the steamer *A. Fulton*, with a valuable cargo, sank lately, near St. Louis, and three of her passengers were drowned. And the steamer *Woodman* exploded on the 3rd ult., at Boujon Saro: nine persons are supposed to have been drowned; twenty-five were dreadfully scalded.

The steamboat *Convoy*, with 3000 bales of cotton on board, was burned a few days prior to the last accounts from New York, near Natchez. Several lives were lost.

A dreadful murder has been perpetrated at New Orleans by Mr. J. Bradley, who killed a Miss Daley with a bowie knife, and then attempted to destroy himself.

The schooner *Iris*, which left Malta on the 11th ult. for Cork or Falmouth, very deeply laden with grain from Galatz, foundered at sea on the 14th ult. The crew and passengers took to their boats, and hoisted signals of distress, which being seen by the barque *Sandwich* and the brig *James*, they bore down and picked them up, thus saving every life, which otherwise would probably have perished.

A bill to alter and amend the law relating to proceedings by attachments in Courts of Record in the city of Dublin and other boroughs in Ireland has been prepared by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. R. M. Fox. The main provisions of the bill are as follows:—No person is to proceed by way of attachment against goods. No person is to attach the goods of a defendant to compel him to give special bail. That in all cases where the cause of action shall amount to £10 the plaintiff shall proceed by way of process.

The lambing season of Wilts, Hants, Dorset, and Berks has now, in most parts, been brought to a close; the increase, we have been informed, has, generally speaking, been a large one, exceeding the common average of any of the last three seasons.

A bill to make better provisions for the certifying the tables of contributions and payments of friendly societies, and for ascertaining from time to time the solvency of such societies, has been proposed by Mr. Sootheron and Mr. Adderley.

Father Mathew will sail from Liverpool for the United States in the course of next month.

The subscription opened by the Committee of the Rue de Poitiers, Paris, for the Anti-Socialist Propaganda, produced a sum of 108,000 francs during the first three days. The affluence of subscribers was, perhaps, still greater on the fourth day.

The President of the French Republic paid a visit to the Marchioness of Londonderry, at the Hotel Meurice, Paris.

The *Trent*, West India mail packet, lately lost seven men from yellow fever on her trip to the Spanish Main.

Proudhon, the head of the Socialists at Paris, is said to have appealed against the judgment convicting him, solely with a view of enabling him to escape to England, whither, it is asserted, he means to proceed.

A female slave of Dr. James, residing near Wentworth, North Carolina, lately murdered her master's daughter and a favourite slave boy, because Dr. James had threatened to sell her for some misdemeanour.

From the Havana we have intelligence to the end of February last. The quarantine regulations had been relaxed, and vessels from Europe, with clean bills of health, were admitted without detention.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have just become the patrons of the United Benefit Society, recently established at Windsor, for the benefit of the labouring classes of the town and its vicinity. Her Majesty and the Prince have caused to be transmitted, in aid of its funds, the liberal donation of £100, and have also become annual subscribers of £5.

Prince Albert, it is now decided, will proceed to Brocklesby, by way of Rugby and Lincoln, on the 17th instant, to lay the first stone of the Grimsby Docks on the 18th, and return to London by way of Boston. His Royal Highness will be presented with an address from the corporation of Boston, at Brocklesby, on the 17th.

On Tuesday last, at the Gloucester Assizes, Ann Margaret Thomas was found guilty before Mr. Baron Platt, of having, on the 3d of March last, murdered her mistress, Miss Jefferis, by beating her on the head with a stone. His Lordship passed sentence of death on the prisoner, who fell down in a fainting fit, and was carried out of court.

CHESS.

** Our answers to Correspondents, and several Games, are unavoidably deferred.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 271.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 6th	B takes K B*	5. Kt to K Kt 5th (ch) K to K R sq	
2. Q takes P (ch) B to K R 2nd	6. Q to K R 6th (ch) B to K R 2d		
3. Q to K B 8th (ch) B to K Kt sq	7. Q takes B	Mating	
4. Kt to K B 7th (ch) K to K R 2d			

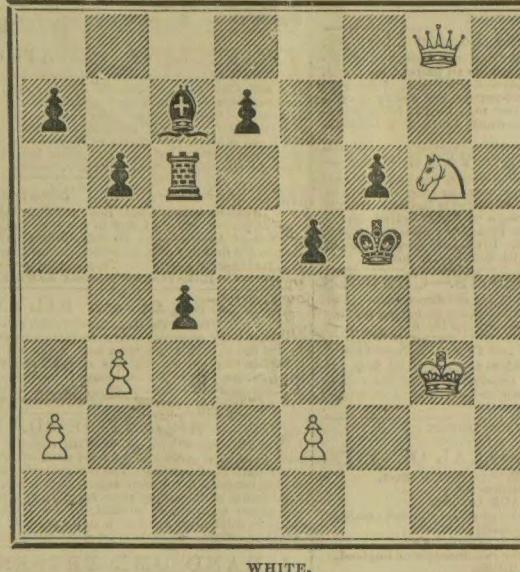
* Any other play would allow White to mate on the following move.

PROBLEM NO. 272.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

This exquisite little stratagem is from the forthcoming Chess Treatise by Mr. Staunton, called "The Chess-Player's Companion."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The current week has been barren of sporting news; our present task, therefore, is simply to inform our readers how they may amuse themselves during the Easter holidays. The turfites will commence the regular campaign on Monday at Newmarket, where they may be occupied up to Friday. The principal events to come off will be, the Newmarket Handicap, on Tuesday (on which occasion there will be a special train to and fro); the Column Stakes, on Wednesday, for which Tadmor and the Sister to Arkwright are expected to show; the 100 Sovereigns, on Thursday, wherein the crack Nunneykirk is engaged; and the Port, on Friday. The meeting promises to be averagely good. The Steeple-chase meetings on Monday will include York, Leominster, and Kenilworth; on Tuesday, Lee Green (Lewisham), Kidderminster, and Dinsdale; besides several in Ireland. Wrestling, foot-racing, and other seasonable athletic pursuits, as usual, and in all parts of the metropolis as well as in the provinces.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Another great movement in the Derby betting occurred on Tuesday. Vanguard, a moderate animal according to public running, was backed for an enormous amount, and, from the very outside rank, has sprung to 1000 to 60; he is said to have done wonders in private. Vatican has also become a pet; nevertheless, the two favourites are very strong in the market, and Honeycomb is backed for "lumps" of money. Canezou and Do-the-Boys rose in favour for

Wednesday, the 21st, and are likely to be still better favourites. The general betting was flat.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

10 to 6 agst Loup Garon | 8 to 1 agst Tisiphone (t) | 10 to 1 agst Cockermouth

5 to 1 — Canezou (t) | 10 to 1 — Peter Laurie | 5 to 1 —

SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES.

6 to 4 agst Loup Garon | 12 to 1 agst Bacchanalian

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Lugar | 10 to 1 agst Fernhill

7 to 1 — Canezou (t) | 12 to 1 — Dacia | 20 to 1 agst Maid of Lyme

3 to 1 — Do-the-Boys (t) | 16 to 1 — Surprise | 25 to 1 — Fugleman

CHESTER CUP.

20 to 1 agst Dacia (t) | 20 to 1 agst Loup Garon (t)

No others backed.

DERRY.

3 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman (t) | 9 to 1 agst Nunneykirk

6 to 1 — Tadmor | 13 to 1 — Honeycomb | 25 to 1 — Indus

VANQUISH.

100 to 6 — Vanguard | 33 to 1 —

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Animated by the cheering news from India, Consols, on Monday, opened buoyantly at 93½ to 4, afterwards touching 93½. The public, however, proving sellers, thus bringing money stock into the market, added to realising on the part of the speculators, produced a decline to 92½. On Tuesday a slight further reaction occurred, Consols opened at 92½, but afterwards closing at 92½ to 4; which was followed on Wednesday by Consols opening at 92½ to 4, and closing at 92½ to 4. The temporary advance on Monday, succeeded by the gradual decline since, is tolerable evidence that the rise was merely speculative; the public, by sales, proving the want of confidence in the present state of European affairs. This was remarked in the financial article of last week, attention being at the same time directed to the state of affairs in Schleswig-Holstein. India Bonds, being the floating security paying the largest interest, continue to be in demand, and have advanced about 8s. since Monday. Exchequer Bills, although paying only three-halfpence per cent. per diem, have improved, being sought as an investment of a temporary character by those who do not believe in the present price of Consols. The closing prices of the week for the Stocks open: are Consols, 92 to 4; Exchequer Bills, 44 to 48; India Bonds, 54 to 58. Bank Stock closed.

The only topic of any interest in the Foreign Market during the week has been the following announcement by the agents of the Mexican Government:—

"The Undersigned give notice that they are ready to advance to the holders of bonds of the consolidated debt of Mexico of 1846 the amount of three-fourths parts of the half-yearly dividend of £2 10s. per cent., which became due on the said bonds on the 1st of January, 1847, on the deposit of the warrants or coupons for the said dividend, charging to the holders thereof interest on such advance, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, until the time at which the said half-yearly dividend may be paid."—JOHN SCHNEIDER AND CO.

This announcement improved the price of the Stock only 4 per cent., it being uncertain how long the £27,000 required to complete the payment of the first half-year's over-due dividend may be coming to hand. On Wednesday, the quotation receded to 31, and it has since declined to 30½ to 4. Spanish Stock has been heavy, at a decline of about 4 per cent. Dutch Stock is also dull, with a downward tendency. In the other securities there have been no fluctuations of importance, as the following list will show:—Mexican, 30½ to 4; Chilean, 91; Ecuador, 34; Portuguese, 28½; Spanish Five per Cent., 16½; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 50½.

Shares close with rather more firmness, the traffic of the dividend-paying lines being generally on the increase. This, added to the lessening of expenses, by diminishing the unnecessary number of trains, will tend to improve the value of the several Stocks. The closing quotations of the week are for Aberdeen, 17½; Ditto, Preference, 2½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 5½; Caledonian, 24½ 4½; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 11½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 13; Eastern Counties, 9½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 4½; East Lancashire, New, 13½; Great Northern, 11; Ditto, ditto, Halves, 10½; Leeds and Bradford, 100; London and Blackwall, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 33½ 8; Ditto, New, £5, Guaranteed, 6½; London and North-Western, 13½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 11½; Ditto, Fifties, 8½; London and South-Western, 36½; Do, New, 18½, 5½; Midland, 7½ 7; Do, £50, 16½; Do, Birmingham and Derby, 52½; North Staffordshire, 13½ 14; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 3½; South Staffordshire, 8½; South-Eastern, 23½ 4½; Ditto Registered, No. 4, 7; Ditto Script, No. 4, 7½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 24; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 17½ 2; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 7½ 7; York and North Midland, 43½ 4 2½; Ditto, Preference, 8½ 8; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 21½ 3½; Central of France, 14½; East Indian, 4 4½; Namur and Liege, 8 ex. int.; Northern of France, 11½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Paris and Rouen, 22; Rouen and Havre, 11½; Saumur and Meuse, 4½ 4.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Yesterday being Good Friday, the Stock Exchange and all the public offices were closed, business being, consequently, entirely suspended.

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